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VOL. XXX

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1931

NO. 11



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Magazine Chat

OFFICE BOY: Say, boss, it burns me up. I have been looking through the exchanges, and I find several reprints in full from our JOURNAL, and no credit given.

BOSS: Yes, it will happen. But lots of papers are nice about giving credit, too.

OFFICE BOY: Now, I'm asking you, what kind of a guy is it who will clip entire an article that you have sweat blood over, and publish it as his own?

BOSS: Oh, it was probably carelessness.

OFFICE BOY: It happens too often to be carelessness. Do you think it's fair?

BOSS: It is not courteous.

OFFICE BOY: Courteous, my word. It's lousy.

BOSS: Well, none of our stuff is copyrighted. We turn it out in order that it be read. Perhaps we ought to be glad they like it, and let it go at that.

OFFICE BOY: Yeah.

BOSS: At any rate, we can't recover damages, and we'll just have to trust to the decency of our contemporaries.

A member who has just received his first pension check writes:

"I have been in the labor movement for forty-nine years, having joined the Knights of Labor at the age of sixteen.

"I have been in some labor union continuously since that time.

"I was a member of Chicago Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers' Union No. 1 when that organization joined the I. B. E. W. in a body, becoming L. U. No. 381. I have served some time in the ranks and have held every office in the gift of three different locals. And all this time I have preached to my fellow workers that you get out of your union just what you put into it, that to get the most out of it you must give the best that is in you. And now I find that I was all wrong. A man may give everything that he has, the best that is in him during all his active years and yet he will not be able to give as much as he receives."

This is so good, epitomizes so vividly the value of co-operation among humans, that it could well be put down as the keynote of every number of this JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1931

No. 11

Cracker-Box and Soap-Box Re-appear

THE traditional cracker-box league, behind the red-bellied stove, at the village store on fall evenings, is again in session. America is on fire with talk. Farmers in Iowa and Kansas; cotton growers in Texas and Tennessee; skilled craftsmen in Chicago and San Francisco; workers everywhere are discussing unemployment, obligation of leaders to the underlying population; war debts; and banking. Not only the "common people" but men, who do not usually go in for discussion, lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, architects, are hiding themselves away in offices and board rooms, to discuss the depression—and after. A new interest in general principles is observed.

The national Congress is expected to feel the full force of this wave of discussion when it convenes in December.

On the edge of every discussion group the traditional soap-boxer is at work.

Dramatic Session Looms

In consequence, the coming session of Congress is expected to be the most controversial, dramatic and either destructive or constructive (according to one's point of view) in a generation. The very even balance as between factions, with the progressives in each house holding the strategic position, is expected to make contests sharp and bitter.

It is going to be an "economic" Congress. Primary political questions—though a presidential election is booming—are expected to take secondary positions.

The great—the paramount—question is "Who shall pay?" First, there are the great war debts—still unpaid and hanging over the United States and the world. Second, there are the vast issues of now deflated stocks and bonds sent out in wholesale lots during the years of "prosperity". Third, there is the ever-growing cost of government, which question quickly leads to vexed questions of taxation, tariff, prohibition, etc.

Estimates of Losses

1. Indirect Cost of the War

To the world—\$331,600,000,000—for munitions and armament, property losses on land, losses to shipping, production losses through diverted and non-economic production; no account taken of interest on loans, retirement of loans, pensions, loss of life, etc.

Congress, to re-convene in December, will feel full force of intensive and prolonged discussion. Backroom save-the-world sessions have now been going on for two years. Interest in economics grows. Congress to be battleground of class interests. Paramount question is "Who shall pay?"

To the United States—\$100,000,000,000—official statement of President Coolidge.

2. Direct cost: to world—186 billions to U. S.—22 billions

3. U. S. war debt—total debt outstanding on January 31, 1931—\$11,608,700,000.

4. Estimate of loss in wages to workers since 1929, due to unemployment, part time and wage cuts.

1930—\$10,000,000,000 (according to Virgil Jordan, economist).

1931 (January, February, March and April)—\$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 (according to William Green).

Total: 12½ to 13 billions to May 1, 1931.

5. Estimate of paper losses in stocks and bonds (September 1, 1929, to October 1, 1931)—\$57,341,000,000.

6. Estimate of losses in dividend and interest payments:

1930-----	\$8,200,000,000
1929-----	7,571,000,000

or 8.3 per cent more in 1930 than in 1929 (for dividends paid by principal corporations in United States and interest on bonds of both private and governmental interests).

Stocks have shrunk from above-par values to astounding losses.

Who Is To Pay?

There is little doubt that the overwhelming losses—be they fictitious or actual—are controlling factors in political strategy and maneuverings.

The fact is that, with the shrinkages in paper funds, and with losses in wages and dividends, the cost of government has greatly increased. At the same time the government, as an important agent of economic power, is taking a new place in economic affairs, is being transformed into a new instrument and

is likely to perform new services of utmost moment in the set-up to come. This is indicated by the creation of the National Credit Board, described elsewhere in this number—a new type of central bank, with almost unlimited powers for good or bad (socially speaking). Other powers which appear to be scheduled for the federal government are: all have been suggested, or proposed; some even have been written into bills.

Unemployment relief—either by outright contributions or by insurance.

Economic planning.

Umpiring the moves of trade association either within an industry, or in relation to each other.

Utility regulation.

Operation of utility plants.

Great public works—new roads, canals, harbors, public buildings.

Taking over the railroads.

Sound Needs Grow

When one considers the potential cost of these new agencies, coupled with the already incurred deficit of nearly \$1,000,000,000, it is no wonder that monied men are a little restive. They envision a day, not too far distant, when greater returns in taxes must be made to the federal government. This accounts for the scurrying hither and thither in search for economies, and the drive already started for taxes of a specialized character.

The first skirmish in the coming battle to determine who shall pay for the war, and the doubtful post-war prosperity, based on speculation and the subsequent depression, is to be fought in Congress this winter, over questions of taxation and the tariff.

The tax lineup as forecast for the coming session is:

Sales tax—principally a tax on consumption. Therefore, upon the underlying population. Favored by bankers and investors.

Property tax—primarily a tax on real estate, said to be already taxed as heavily as traffic will bear, opposed by realtors and investors.

Heavy income taxes—favored by labor, and the underlying population, and by many economists.

Inheritance tax—favored by economists, labor and opposed by non-produc-

Who Shall Pay?

AN ESTIMATE OF NATIONAL LOSSES

Direct cost of war.....	\$186,000,000,000
War Debt	11,000,000,000
Loss in wages since 1929.....	13,000,000,000
Loss in paper value of stocks.....	57,000,000,000
Dividend Losses.....	15,000,000,000
 Grand total.....	 \$282,000,000,000

tive groups, who live off unearned increment.

At Vancouver, in October, President Green spoke on the state of industry and the social order: "Some of us have been wondering whether the present industrial order is to be a success or a failure. No social order is secure where wealth flows at such a rate into the hands of the few away from the many. * * * We cannot allow most of the wealth of our country to go into the hands of the few while the many remain in poverty. The sources of wealth are industry and the land. Labor is the source of created wealth, and labor will protest so long as the inequitable distribution of wealth continues.

Stands For Income Levies

"This inequity can be wiped out in two ways, through a distribution in the form of wages and earnings and through redistribution among the masses by taxation.

"Organized labor wishes to see the wealth of the nation distributed in the form of wages and earnings to those who produce it, but if that is not done and greed and selfishness continue to prevail, then we will be in favor of having the United States government take it away through taxation and distribute it among the masses.

"Our inheritance tax should be greatly improved. No man should have a right to hand down his great fortune intact, any more than he should have a right to accumulate such colossal wealth in his lifetime. After a reasonable amount is left to his heirs, the fortune should be taken by the government through graduated inheritance taxes and redistributed to the people.

"There should be an increase in income taxes in the higher brackets and a restoration of the excess profits taxes, which were abolished in 1921. I believe that the American Federation of Labor will support these proposals and will say to these men who have accumulated great fortunes: 'You may not keep these fortunes perpetually. Either you will distribute them in wages or the govern-

ment will take them and redistribute them through the power of taxation.'"

The American Federation of Labor reaffirmed its stand against the sales tax in the following declaration:

"Although defeated year after year in every attempt to saddle the 'nuisance tax' under the name of 'sales tax' upon the people, another campaign has been launched to bring about that legislation in the next Congress.

Hits Sales Tax

"High public officials also have advanced the idea that the best way in which income taxes could be increased would be by decreasing the exemption of married men to \$2,000 and single men to \$1,000. The objective of those who pay high taxes is to relieve the well-to-do from taxation and place the burden upon those least able to bear it.

"The argument used in advocating the sales tax has been: If you tax the people so they do not know it they cannot

object; but if they know they are paying a tax they will object.

"We pay an indirect tax on every purchase we make. In 1927 only 2.2 per cent of our then 114,000,000 population paid income taxes and 3-10 of 1 per cent paid 95.5 of the total income tax. For 1930 two per cent of the population paid all the income taxes. These are Treasury figures.

"The only persons to be benefited by the consumption tax are the two per cent of the population who pay an income tax. On the other hand, the burden of taxation would fall upon the 98 per cent who do not pay an income tax. Besides they now pay an indirect tax on everything they buy. The 'sales tax' will increase that tax load."

The Federation also asked for more stringent inheritance taxes.

Other Issues Appear

In addition to the tax battle, where class lines are already destined to be drawn, other matters of moment, of interest to labor, are expected to reach Congress.

Utility legislation.

Boulder Dam scandal.

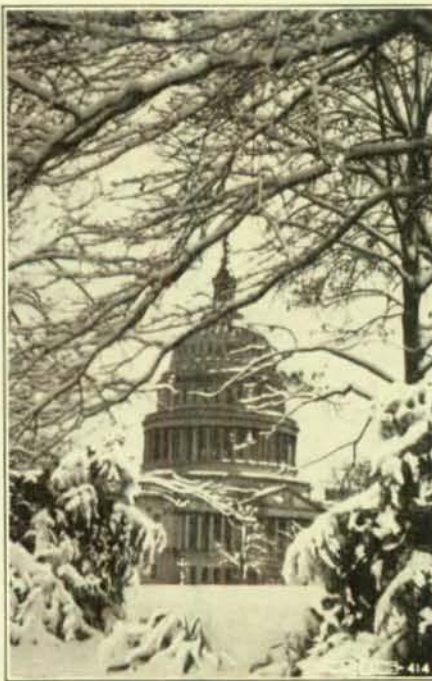
Injunction abuses, given new stimulus by recent refusal of U. S. Supreme Court to review Western Union vs. Electrical Workers case.

Unemployment relief.

The extent to which the drive for utility regulation has gone is indicated by a declaration made by Senator Dill. He said:

"The public welfare demands that Congress protect the American people against excessive rates for electric power. The power business is no longer local but national. Great mergers control the production and sale of 90 per cent of the power used in the United States. Only the federal government can effectively control them.

"The question is how? Congress could not justify nor would the people approve a policy of public ownership of a nation-wide power system. But there are certain things Congress can and should do.



"Congress should direct the power commission to fix rates for interstate power on the basis of actual investment for the production and distribution of power.

"Second, Congress should prohibit the issuance of watered stock by any licensee of the power commission or by any corporation engaged in interstate power business. If watered stocks are never issued they cannot be used as a basis for rate making or sold to innocent investors as sound securities.

"Third, Congress should build a few great dams and power plants in different

revenues of the power companies. This means that domestic consumers are paying abnormally high rates."

At the American Federation of Labor convention, where resentment was shown against government policies at Boulder Dam, a representative of the California Federation of Labor brought in the following resolution:

"Protesting Labor Policy in the Construction of Hoover Dam

"Resolution No. 49.

"Whereas during the month of March, 1931, the Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior, awarded the contract for the construction of Hoover Dam to the Six Companies, Inc., of San Francisco; and

"Whereas during the past six months, the Six Companies, Inc., have been actively engaged in the work of building Hoover Dam and its appurtenances, employing hundreds of men of the crafts necessary to do that work; and

"Whereas the Six Companies, Inc., have to date taken full advantage of the country's unemployment situation, by hiring men to work on work of the most hazardous nature and at wages from 25 to 40 per cent below the established scales of the respective crafts; and

"Whereas the Six Companies, Inc., have since they received the contract for building Hoover Dam, consistently refused to meet or discuss wages with any representatives of labor; and

"Whereas the ability of the Six Companies, Inc., to complete the work of building this project is to a certain extent contingent upon the Congress of the United States voting additional funds; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, That we authorize the executive council to petition Congress to refrain from voting further funds to carry on the construction work of this project until such time as the Six Companies, Inc., are willing to establish wage scales on the project that will conform to the prevailing wage scales that have been established by the respective crafts."

The convention bitterly criticized policies of the U. S. Department of the Interior at Boulder Dam.

Two other policies advocated by the American Federation of Labor are create work through public undertakings and a federal labor board.

"Create Work Through Public Undertakings—During the years from 1923 to 1928, the number of persons employed in public construction increased from approximately 516,000 to approximately 887,000 (estimate by National Bureau of Economic Research). The largest increase in any one year was 155,000 in 1927. It is estimated that work was created in 1930 for 75,000 men in public building in addition to those already at work, and for 150,000 in the industries supplying materials for this work. If every effort be made to create work through public construction this coming winter, it should be possible to give

work to over 100,000 in addition to those now employed.

"Here is an opportunity to create public improvements of lasting benefit to the people of the United States. While millions of workers are not creating wealth for commercial use, they may add to the public wealth of the citizens of the United States, making life richer for all. Now is the time to undertake such projects as the following, and every effort should be made to press such work to actual completion: Locally, building of schools, creation of parks and playgrounds to provide the wholesome creation so much needed in our large cities, construction of



SENATOR SHIPSTEAD
Minnesota

sections of the country and sell electricity to municipalities and local power districts for aid in the development of the country where they are located.

Laboratories of Power

"These government power plants in actual operation would be, in fact, demonstration plants as to the cost of electricity and would provide the effective competition necessary to regulate the cost of electricity sold by the power trust."

As potential demonstration plants Dill named Boulder Dam in the southwest, Muscle Shoals in the southeast, the St. Lawrence River project which the state of New York is taking steps to build and the proposed Columbia River plant in the northwest.

"There is a pressing need for these government power plants now. Electricity lights 70 per cent of the American homes and runs 75 per cent of the American industries. The American people pay an average of seven cents per kilowatt hour to the power trust companies, while in Canada, where they have publicly owned power plants, the people pay an average of two cents per kilowatt hour.

"Our domestic consumers use only 26 per cent of the electricity consumed, yet they pay 65 per cent of the gross



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE
Wisconsin

libraries, improvement and extension of streets, sewage and water supply systems; national and state projects, road building, extension of inland waterways, extension and improvement of national parks, reforestation projects, flood control and irrigation. Public work programs also give an opportunity to beautify our cities by cleaning, painting, planting flowers in parks and in general to make the places where we live and carry on our business a more spiritually satisfying environment.

"Federal Labor Board—In addition to collecting industrial information, the Federal government should provide for the coordination of data bearing on wage-earner progress. There should be such basic data as man hours, length of work-week, productivity, employment opportunities, unemployment, wage-earner incomes, technological displacement, etc. There should be indices that would disclose mounting unemployment, trends in distribution of income, inadequate buying power as balanced against production, so that the need for shorter work hours and higher wage rates might be realized in advance of the cumulation of forces making for business depression. Such a federal labor bureau would warn labor and business of unbalance due to inadequate returns to

(Continued on page 611)

OUR LUNATICS

BY

PRESIDENT BROACH

INSANE asylums are greatly overcrowded. Thousands are on the waiting list. Thousands of lunatics walk the streets daily, a danger to the community. One authority says insanity is growing to an alarming degree, that the increase in America has been over 600 per cent in the last 40 years. Newspapers and magazines continually remind us of the evil. But it appears there is no definite success in combating it.

Every organization of humans—church, labor, fraternal or political—has its unfortunate idiots and morons. These are a very serious problem to labor officials. Many have a mania for writing poisonous, anonymous letters. They cause much confusion, dissension and bitterness—much worry, grief and trouble.

At times many of these unfortunates are quite convincing. At times they are rational and appear sensible—then go all to pieces. Some are quite clever. Some keep crowds or groups continually upset. A few active, deranged or sick minds can do much damage in any crowd. Few realize their harmful influence.

Men say "Pay no attention to Bill Goofey. He's harmless". But they fail to realize that group action is different from individual action. A crowd does things an individual will not do. Hugo said a crowd is "half-child, half-beast". So, no experienced leader fools himself. He has seen insane, sick people start mischief too many times. He knows them to be dangerous at all times.

While our membership is intelligent, we are troubled with many bent and twisted minds. One came to my hotel room and raved about "correct-

ing things". He wanted to be a union representative. I called the union office and found he had been out of the asylum only a few months. Another one arranged to sell tickets for 25 cents for a debate with me. Inquiry showed a Federal Judge had given him his choice of six months in the asylum or in jail.

One fellow sat for days in his back yard, "listening to broadcasts from the Business Manager's office telling all employers not to hire" him. He and his sister finally went to the union office, indulged in the usual chatter about how long he had been paying union dues, what he was entitled to, etc. Both are now in the asylum. Another unfortunate demanded the same Business Manager recover \$2.50 paid to an employment agency, many miles away. When the Business Manager said he would telephone President Coolidge for a Congressional investigation, the poor fellow went away satisfied.

Another one was told the shape of his head indicated he would be a great orator. He made speeches by the hour on a box in his kitchen. In a speech at the union meeting he insisted the state must appropriate money to put more fish eggs in the streams for the benefit of future generations. When later visited in the insane asylum he said: "I make all the speeches I want here and nobody bothers me." Many such cases could be cited.

Authorities claim that about 35 per cent of insanity is inherited. It affects whole families. Unemployment, alcohol, paralysis and syphilis are prominent causes. There are more male lunatics than female. Some are insane only on certain subjects—others on all subjects, at all times. At any rate, our "bug" population is a big one.

We repeat:

"Failures, misfits, clowns, bums and lunatics have had their say, and too often they have been followed—willingly and disastrously. * * * To argue with such people is about as useless as giving medicine to a dead horse. * * * The union is not a hospital to cure mental sickness or cases of insanity."

"Discipline, morale—it's absolutely essential. There's no simple way to secure it. Here's where personal leadership counts. * * * When force is necessary to silence or rid the organization of the cheat, the lunatic, the squabbler and the bubbleblower, use it."

We pity these types. But to allow them to cause trouble or wreck an organization—as they have often done—would be a breach of trust. We must help them through agencies established for that purpose. A labor union is not an asylum for weak or sick minds.

The more attention given by labor officials to these unfortunates, the worse they seem to become. Any union officer who caters to them is a fool. They will make his life miserable, consume most of his time, and in the end will drive him "nuts" if he isn't careful.

COMMENT

BELIEVING what we want to believe, is a great curse. To separate desire from fact—to do what is wise instead of what we desire—is a constant battle. He who succeeds is most useful and happy. Such men are invaluable to their fellows.

Rumor, backyard gossip—lies and trickery—all go strong. Bunk and twisted thinking are supreme. Suspicion fills the air. Men hurl loose, childish lies and charges at one another. Each wants the other "investigated". Everybody seems to question the other's motives. Indeed, these are poisonous days!

It's so easy to lie and call any one names—so easy to believe what we THINK instead of what we KNOW. The liar—the character assassin—is rarely punished, tho we hang men for murder. Those who lack courage to face issues—those who cannot match their ability or intelligence with others—make the best liars and character assassins.

The silliest and crudest lies seem the most popular. The bigger the lie, the crazier the lie, the

faster it seems to travel. And we can hardly turn around without running into a new lie, or a vigorously repeated old lie.

Lies are almost deathless. You cannot catch and kill them altogether. "A lie can travel half way around the world", said Mark Twain, "while the truth is getting its clothes on." Ingersoll said "It is almost impossible to overtake, and kill, and bury a lie. If you do, someone will erect a monument over the grave and the lie is born again as an epitaph."

Ingersoll was a big target for the deadly lie. One popular tale was that his son had gone crazy from reading cheap fiction and had died in an insane asylum. Ingersoll replied: "1. My only son was not a great novel reader. 2. He did not go insane. 3. He was not sent to an asylum. 4. He did not die. 5. I never had a son."

H. H. Roach

Lecture Given Banks By Hoover Committee

AMONG the 10 points stressed by the sub-committee on employment plans, as an important part of the President's Relief organization, are those asking for more liberal policies by banks, and the cutting of red-tape to speed public works.

The 10 points, as outlined by the committee, are:

Recommendation No. 1

United national action to encourage every American citizen now employed to resume normal buying—to use available income to purchase goods normally needed and in the replacement of which labor is employed—is a condition precedent to any hopeful program to constructively increase employment; continued and further restriction of consumption of goods and of expenditures for improvements and replacements inevitably will offset any and every effort for emergency relief.

Recommendation No. 2

Public confidence in our financial and credit structures must be re-established. Withdrawals of money from circulation for hoarding seriously restrict credit and operate to delay business recovery. The creation of the National Credit Corporation and such further agencies, either public or private, heretofore suggested by the President to insure further and more certain fluidity of banking resources, will bring ready response in increased activity in productive and distributive forces of the country.

Recommendation No. 3

In addition to expansion of basic credit facilities, including those already instituted by the President, bankers of the United States may make their effective contribution to the national program for resumed normal activities through assuming as liberal and encouraging an attitude as possible toward the credit requirements of their average customer. In considering extension of credit lines, bankers now might give due weight to intangibles, to broad conditions influencing credit reports and to the related interests of the country and the general public.

Recommendation No. 4

The spreading of available work in industrial, commercial and professional enterprises still is the most fruitful field for immediate unemployment relief. Workers have generously shared hours of labor and a substantial proportion of employers have given earnest and sincere cooperation, but abundant evidence is at hand that a large number of employers have not responded. Therefore, the committee renews its recommendations of September 28 with an earnest appeal that an immediate survey be made by each employer and that application be made of the detailed and

Ten points looking toward recovery issued by committee, a member of which is William Green, president of American Federation of Labor.

specific suggestions set up in another part of this report.

Recommendation No. 5

As distinguished from private employment, there is a vast group in federal, state and local public service under civil service appointment which in general has not felt the pinch of unemployment, nor been called upon to share their hours of work.

If a truly concerted national effort is to be attained, this group, representing one of the largest single blocs of labor, must be called upon for their fair contribution.

This committee urges upon the elected and appointed officers of the federal, state and municipal governments and the heads of all departments at once to enter into an appraisal of the facts and to make a definite effort to contribute to the general objective.

Recommendation No. 6

The committee urges that nothing be omitted to make immediately available new additional employment represented

by public work already authorized and appropriated for, but delayed or blocked by removable legal obstacles and supervisory red tape.

Recommendation No. 7

Special consideration in the effort to spread employment should be given to provision of part-time employment, at least, for the white collar class, male and female, which heretofore has received less than reasonable notice and which represents a need and a distress far more acute than that of the industrial worker.

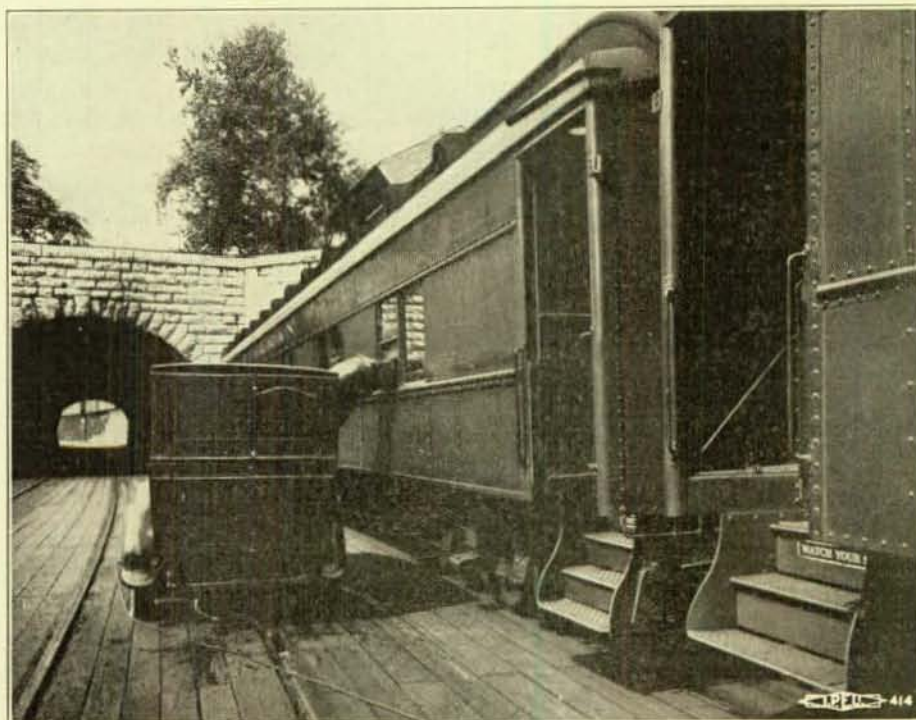
Recommendation No. 8

In making effective the spread of employment, consideration should be given by every unit of industry to the capacity of each individual employee for self help and to his personal and community responsibilities. The committee views this recommendation as of major importance.

Recommendation No. 9

Community and district surveys to determine the extent of work made available, whether of industrial, civic or private origin, and to allocate such work to best advantage in conjunction with other local relief efforts, already are accomplishing material results. These should be fostered and the endeavor made to extend them to every

(Continued on page 611)



NEAT ADVANCED RAILROADING

Encased neatly in this small auto-truck is the contrivance that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad engineers developed to pre-cool sleeping cars for night runs. A large fan draws the outside air across ice cakes and discharges it in the car through a window in the passage way, thus lowering the temperature by several degrees. The warm air passes out through overhead ventilators. The system was first used at Baltimore, Md., last year and has been extended to Pittsburgh, Chicago, Washington, Jersey City and Akron.

Is There Drift Toward Dictatorship?

THE AMERICAN LEGION assembled in Detroit declared that the national emergency was such as to warrant the president to assume "war-time powers." This meant but one thing—practically—the assumption of a peacetime dictatorship.

The well-organized campaign to belittle Congress, the representatives of the people, is another indication of the trend toward centralization of control. The willingness to doubt Congress' ability to perform a service under modern conditions plays a part.

The assumption of legislative powers by the U. S. Supreme Court, and the alleged usurpation of powers by the executive branch of the government makes one think.

The assertions of radicals that a planned economy cannot be had under any form of government short of a dictatorship, and the cordial support of fascism by conservatives makes the believer in a Republican government restive.

Not only that, but there are no western countries which are not now under dictatorships or disguised dictatorships, except France and the United States.

Russia—Communist dictatorship.

Italy—Fascist dictatorship.

Spain—Disguised Republican dictatorship.

England—Disguised coalition dictatorship, sanctioned by election.

Germany—Almost open dictatorship.

France—Republic.

United States—Republic.

That there is a drift in the United States toward a belief that industrial order must inevitably have a dictatorship in order to function well, is candidly expressed by Thomas F. Woodlock. Mr. Woodlock is a staff writer upon the Wall Street Journal, fitting place to exploit his views. He finds that nature itself favors autocracy and not a democracy, and business demands it.

WHO SHALL RULE?

Great Problem Is to Make Democracy Work in Face of Human Inequality

WHAT PRICE STABILITY?

By THOMAS F. WOODLOCK

"We have a system of 'production' that is based upon intimate interdependence of processes, of industries, of materials and of countries. Interdependence implies co-operation as the essential principle of organization. Modern methods require massing of operations in large units. The small unit is out of date because uneconom-

Facts should be frankly faced as to the trend in governments of the world. "We, the People"—going out of style.

ical. This means the inclusion of a considerable proportion of the population as parts of the machinery. It means also the elimination of competition so far as possible within the machine itself. It means a great centralization of controlling power governing those operations, including prices to be paid by the consumer. In short, it means an approach to something like monopoly. Here enters the antinomy.

"Monopoly is intolerable unless publicly controlled; therefore there must be 'public' control of the machine. Public control means control by the many; therefore the 'many' must ultimately control the 'few.' The 'few'—presumably—consist of the most 'competent' so that ultimately the most 'competent' must be controlled by the less 'competent.'

"Naturally one asks oneself—shall we get 'stability' and, if we do get it, will it be worth the price? By getting 'stability' is implied, of course, getting what is on the whole a better state of things for the 'many' than the 'many' now enjoy, for it is the 'many' that matter. The 'few' can take care of themselves. Will that 'many' be better off under the system outlined by Mr. Swope? It will be a strictly regimented system, no doubt of that; no matter with how many 'teeth' regulation may be equipped to begin with, it will ever demand more. Men being what they are, regulation means bureaucracy, and the bureaucrat's appetite for power grows with increase in power, it is never satisfied. It is the nature of bureaucracy to be jealous of all 'unregulated' action and it is the nature of 'democracy' to fear and distrust the strong and the expert. Shining individual 'success' of any sort is in the long run a challenge to its

pride. Equality is the very breath of its nostrils, the law of its being.

"Inequality the Human Law

"But inequality is the law of human nature, so the scientists tell us, and so our senses prove to us. How shall this antinomy be resolved? Will the more competent be satisfied to serve the less competent at the price of obeying them? Will the less competent even permit the more competent to serve them at all? And if they do, will they let the greater 'competence' function or will they check and inhibit it so that it can at best do no more than limp? And how much better off will then be the 'many'?"

"In 1914, Sir William Bateson, president of the British Association and England's leading biologist, speaking at the annual meeting of the Association, warned his hearers that no organization of human beings for any purpose which disregarded the fundamental 'polymorphism' of the human race could long endure. All organizations depend upon team-work; team-work implies team-leadership, leadership implies authority, and authority implies obedience. What prospect is there for team-work if the 'class struggle' is, as Mr. Newton Arvin told us, the essence of 'life' today? The class struggle, in plain English, means the struggle of the less 'competent'—the 'proletariat'—against the more 'competent'—the 'directing class,' Mr. Arvin calls it. It is a struggle in the purely material order, in which 'competence' is measured by economic power, money, so there need be no dispute as to the distribution of that quality. For Mr. Swope's plan to work the class struggle must cease. Suppose it does not, suppose that the weight of numbers prevails and the less competent take control, and dispossess the 'directing class'; we face the difficulty which Mr. Norman Thomas recognizes. Shall it be dictatorship or 'democracy'? Who wants the former? And, if the latter, the same old problem of 'inequality' emerges, for even if the present 'directing class' be dispossessed, there will still be in the remainder the less competent and the more competent, and it will be merely an exchange of a more competent 'directing class' for a less competent one, with a corresponding shrinkage in material results!

"The Facts Stress Two Points

"In whatever variety of costume the problem be dressed it is always one and the same, and for its solution there are two elemental requisites, which grow with irrefragable logic, out of the facts. The facts give us certain data. Prominent among these are two. One is a common human nature with its universal instincts and desires. The other is a hierarchical stratification of the human race with individual inequality



CAESAR TRIUMPHANT

(Continued on page 613)

Credit Pool Implies Credit Inadequacy

THE National Credit Corporation is a going concern. By its incorporation under the laws of Delaware, many times the sum of half a billion dollars of its capitalization, is believed to have been freed for credit purposes. The idea behind its establishment was to supplement the work of the Federal Reserve system. The National Credit Corporation can accept paper for rediscounting, which the Federal Reserve under the law cannot accept.

Two criticisms against the plan have been prevalent. First, action has been forthcoming by the nation to aid banks, and not to aid any other class. Second, the action has come tardily.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF NATIONAL CREDIT CORPORATION

Statement issued by organization committee on October 8 and telegraphed to clearing house associations.

A corporation is to be organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, to be called National Credit Corporation or other suitable name. The corporation is to have a nominal capital consisting of 12 shares of capital stock of the par value of \$100 each.

It is to have the usual corporate officers and a board of directors of 12, one from each of the 12 Federal reserve districts, with the usual powers of directors and provisions for an executive committee. Each director is to subscribe to one share of stock and the shares are to be deposited with the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Purposes of the Corporation

National Credit Corporation (hereinafter called the "corporation") will be organized primarily for the purpose of aiding and assisting banks throughout the United States to utilize their resources and credit so as to further the stabilization of financial and economic conditions and to enable them better to serve their respective communities.

The main function of the corporation will be to lend or advance funds to banks or groups or associations of banks, upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the board of directors or executive committee.

The corporation is to be authorized to issue up to \$1,000,000,000 principal amount of debentures. Interest upon the debentures will be payable only if earned, and when and as ascertained and declared by the board of directors.

Method of Operation

Banks throughout the United States will be requested to subscribe to the debentures at par in a principal amount equal to 2 per cent of their respective net demand and time deposits. This should provide at least the fund re-

Formation of National Credit Corporation generally accepted as move in the right direction, though dangers are apparent. Banking system on trial.

quested by the President of the United States. Subscriptions will be payable in installments, on call of the board of directors when and as required. Debentures are to be issued from time to time to the principal amount of the installments paid.

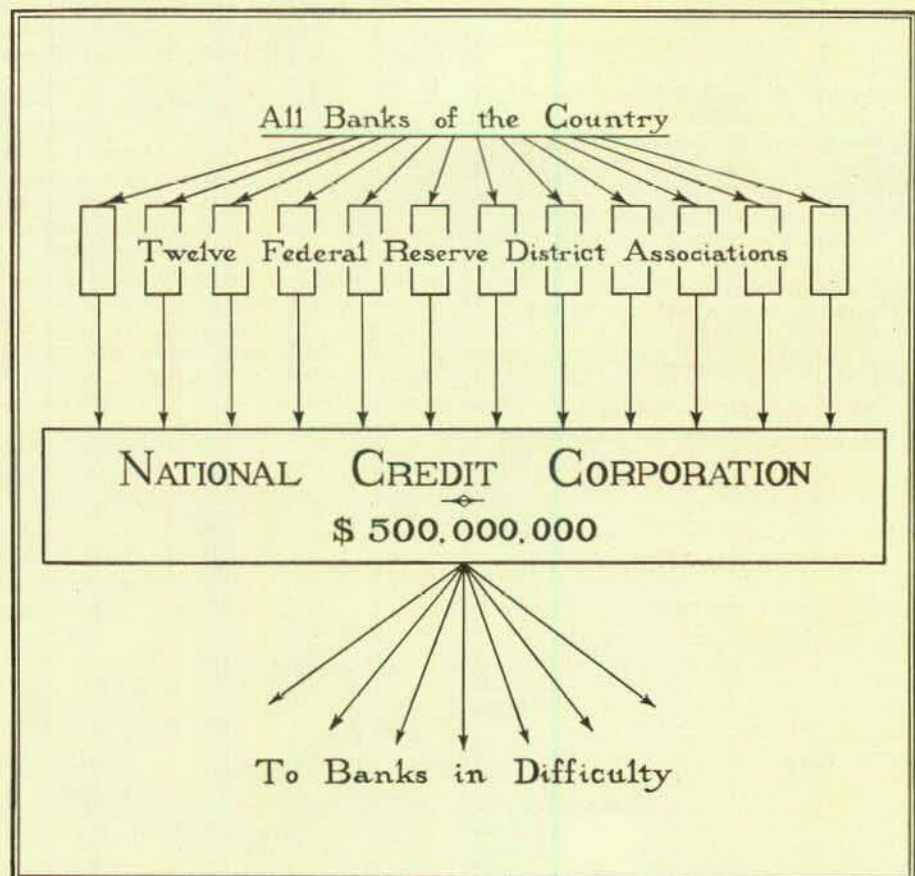
It is contemplated that one or more groups or associations of banks will be set up in every Federal reserve district. Each group or association will be composed of the subscribing banks within the area covered by the group or association. Each director of the corporation is to undertake the responsibility of organizing the groups or associations within his Federal reserve district, availing of existing groups or associations wherever feasible. The area covered by and the composition of each group or association are to be approved by the corporation. Each such group or association is to have its own loan committee, which is to pass upon the loans requested by any of its own members and upon the security therefor.

The articles of agreement of the various groups or associations will provide that the liability of each member in respect of the obligations of the association shall be in the proportion that the amount of the net demand and time deposits of each member as of the last preceding call date bears to the aggregate of the net demand and time deposits so determined of all of the members of the association. This proportion will change as the number of the members of the association changes, but in respect of any obligation of the association, the proportion applicable at the time the obligation is incurred, measured by said deposits so determined, shall govern.

Liability Shown

No group or association shall incur any liability which shall cause its total obligations at any one time outstanding (exclusive of interest), to exceed the aggregate amount of the subscriptions of the members of such group or association, except in each instance with the consent of the members of such group or association together having such percentage of said subscriptions as may be specified with the approval of the director of the corporation of the Federal reserve district in which such group or association is located, in the agreement under which such group or association is formed. Any member

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Building Industry Seeks to Solve Credit Snarl

TO end the credit-starved condition of the building industry, the Construction Investment Trust has been incorporated in Chicago.

The move is considered of far-reaching importance. It is described as an effort to give the building industry elastic credit—an instant flow of money to points where needed for productive service. It is described also as an effort to make the building industry more self-contained; money produced in the industry will be retained in the central pool, where it will be remanded to places where it will do the most good.

The plan is looked upon as another step in the democratization and industrialization of the industry.

The plan is described:

"It is proposed to organize a construction investment trust which will issue shares or certificates of interest—these shares to be supported by loans, not upon one structure, but upon thousands of structures.

"Should one building, or many, become distressed because of mismanagement, or otherwise, the risk will be spread over so many structures that this would not materially impair the value of the security. The risk is further minimized by diversity of types as well as geographical diversification.

"The distinct advantage of this diversification and widespread investment must be evident to all. These construction trust shares will represent the soundest possible investment.

"Because of recent experiences, mortgage loans will hereafter be ultra conservative.

Seeks Protection

"This organization will maintain a department constantly in touch with experts thoroughly versed in the management and conduct of building enterprises. It will carry in its contract a clause permitting its management department, when necessity demands, to place such experts in charge to straighten out the management of any individual building. This will have the effect, first of safeguarding each individual loan; and, second, where others make the first mortgage, it will reassure them to have so strong an institution jointly with them upon the property. This should immediately make first mortgage money available from other sources as well.

"Under the plan of the Construction Investment Trust, there would be a constant flow of money through the construction trust shares. There would be no necessity for the sale of bonds or mortgages. There would be no underwriting beyond the available funds, and the tremendous expense of operation and selling to individual investors would be eliminated.

"If each will do his part, the principal obstacle which today stands in the

Move of far-reaching significance begun in Chicago. Money scarcity, mortgage evils, homeowner pinching to be honestly faced, and an effort made to end disadvantages. Labor to invest millions. Supports contention of the Journal that money scarcity is now basis of depression.

way of the resumption of building activity will be removed.

"One part of the industry cannot do it alone. Each part must do its share. One part must not be called upon to furnish funds whereby those who furnish no funds shall have employment.

Hits Bankers

"The building industry has, time and again, been almost completely shut down, as it is today, because of the inability or unwillingness of investment

institutions and investors to make adequate building loans, and yet has done nothing to remedy this condition.

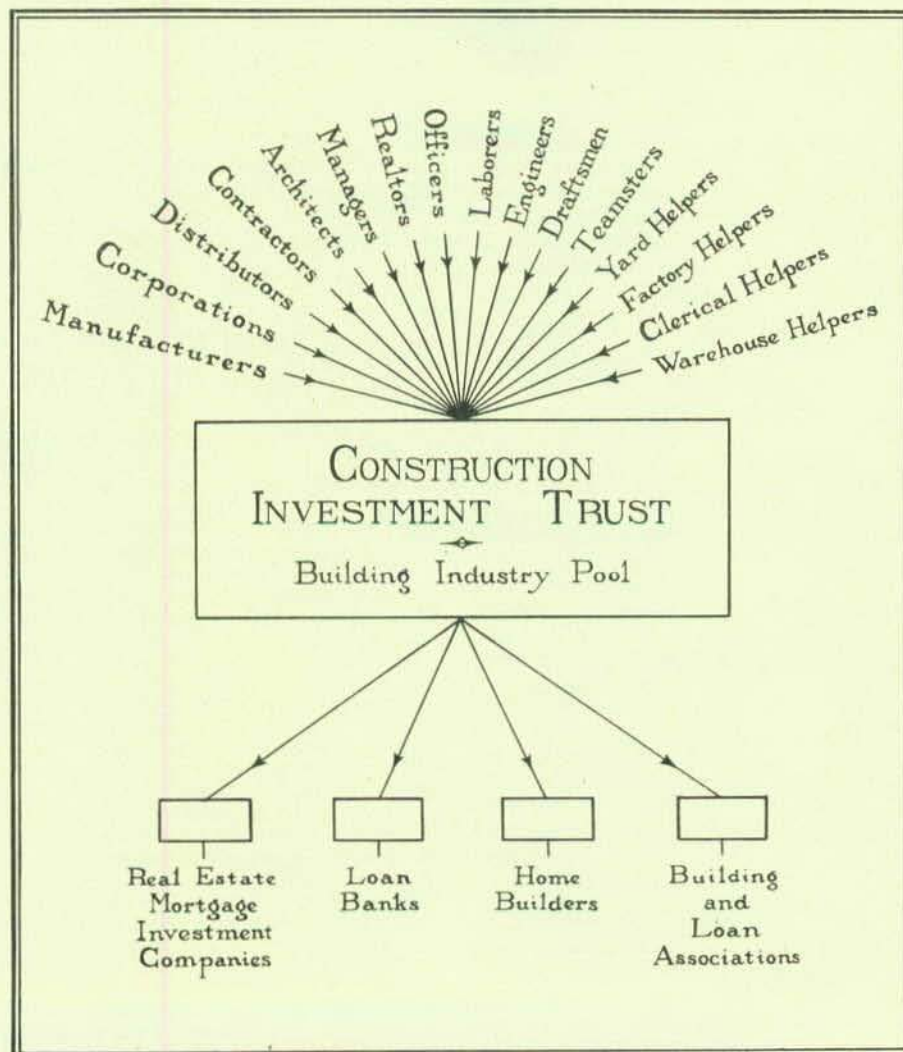
"It permits itself to continue at the mercy of those who have no concern about the building business, and it will continue to be in that position until it takes the necessary action to overcome such conditions."

Appeals have been made to every section of the industry to purchase stock in the new corporation.

"The remedy is that all of those who are engaged in building construction—contractor, manufacturer, distributor of materials, architect, engineer, realtor, and labor must invest a portion of their earnings in the financing of building projects. This must include all clerical help, yard help, teamsters, warehouse help, factory help, draftsmen, officers and managers, and the corporations.

"To determine the extent to which the producer and distributor of materials shall participate, there should be a complete analysis of every element that goes into building construction."

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Consumer Credit Offered As Solution

MANY electrical workers know at first hand what advantages a credit union offers in lean times. Now comes forward a Boston lawyer, Henry Wise, with a proposal that the principle underlying the credit union be extended in a national scale to finance consumers in time of unemployment.

Mr. Wise proposes to set up by legislation:

1. A Federal Unemployment Loan Bank—to loan money to lending societies erected under the law. The lending societies are the sureties for the loans—groups—rather than individuals, as in the case of the simple credit union. Lending societies are to build pools—employees and employers and the state contributing.

2. Federal Unemployment Board in the Treasury Department. This board is to have power to create 12 regional loan banks, one in each Federal Reserve district. Each bank is to have capitalization of \$10,000,000, five million of which is to be subscribed by the U. S. Government.

An unemployed worker can borrow from these banks, at interest rates, not specified, "any amount up to one-half of his earnings received during the 52 weeks prior to his becoming unemployed, but no more than one-half of the living wage index as determined by the United States Department of Labor." The borrower draws two-thirds of his last weekly wage per week upon this loan until six months is passed. Then he may have privilege of renewal if he can not pay, and so on until he gets a job. What happens when a worker is unemployed longer than six months is not provided for.

Founded on Experience

Mr. Wise's plan is revealed in a pamphlet entitled "Consumer Credit for Wage Earners Out of Work," privately printed. Mr. Wise is known in Boston as a successful lawyer, sympathetic with, and interested in organized labor.

Mr. Wise points out the elasticity, simplicity and cooperative character of the credit union. Massachusetts has been sympathetic to this form of cooperative banking. Electrical workers in Boston operate a successful credit union. Mr. Wise enumerates the advantages of credit unions:

"1. It accepts as collateral for loans certain intangible assets arising from his role in industry; namely, his expected earning power and the suretyship of co-makers of his note, who may themselves be simply his co-workers in industry.

"2. It strengthens those relationships which make him a socially responsible borrower, since it makes him deal with people in his own walk of life, who know his connections, and it makes a default on his part to discredit him in the eyes of those whose good opinion means most to him.

Henry Wise, a Boston lawyer, believes a glorified credit union offers best aid to unemployed. Plan is another illustration of inadequacy of present banking facilities.

"3. It engages wage-earners in the actual processes of banking, and enlists them in thinking about finance as an integral part of their industrial system.

"4. It operates at astonishingly low cost, because its officers serve for either nominal or no pay, and because it needs no special office space, equipment, or advertising and no staff of paid investigators."

The analysis which precedes Mr. Wise's proposal bears scrutiny. He finds that "modern industry, indeed, with its expensive machine equipment, defeats its own ends when it merely contrives that fewer men make more things than most people can buy." He feels that the "average wage-earner is as good a credit risk as the man of property." Finance corporations report losses of but a fraction of one per cent of money they loan.

Avoids Charity

The author believes his plan has marked advantages over unemployment insurance.

"This plan is premised on self-help and pieces in with the current commer-

cial banking practice. It is not subject to the demoralizing defects which are charged against the English "dole," and by its insistence on a statutory surety liability with security that will tend to eliminate the inefficient and shoe-string operator, it relieves from cut-throat competition and embarrassing labor turnover those employers who are committed to ethical standards and progressive methods. By its application to the industrial situation of the wisdom now embodied in the agricultural credit practices the plan affords to the industrial worker facilities analogous to those embodied in the Federal Land Bank and Intermediate Credit Bank legislation. By controlling and regulating the flow of consumer credit it affords a device for matching large-scale production of goods with their large-scale consumption. Its emphasis on individual thrift makes for the development in workers of a sense of job-security with attendant gains in responsibility and morale. And above all, by the very nature of this plan, the employer will be induced to concern himself as a matter of business with the stabilization of his program and the minimizing of unemployment."

Two facts occur to us against the plan. Workers are unfamiliar with credit. They find it technical, remote and mysterious. Whether Mr. Wise's proposal can make way against this lack of information is doubtful. Mass ideas move along lines of least resistance. One reason the average man believes in unemployment insurance is that he

(Continued on page 613)

NEW BUILDING SAFETY CODE BELIEVED ACCEPTABLE TO LABOR

William F. Kelly, Local Union No. 26, attended the recent conferences in Pittsburgh held under the auspices of the National Safety Council and the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Kelly went as an appointee of the U. S. Department of Labor, but also represented the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The aim of the committee is to develop an adequate safety code for the building industry. He reports:

"The purpose, character and scope of the proposed Standard Safety Code for the Construction Industry has been clearly and as concisely as the magnitude of the task will permit, presented in the American Standards Association Bulletin of September, 1931. (Number 65, pages 23, 24, 25.)

"Labor is vitally interested in the development of any code or standard that has as its primary purpose the education of the industry to the adoption of established proven practices that decrease costs of operation by conserving the lives of the workers.

"Opinions may differ respecting the ability of industry to solve the problems incidental to the successful accomplishment of a code or standard that will merit the approval of the entire industry.

"Few can be found, in any branch of the construction industry, who will not agree that a real need exists for a standard.

"The mutuality of interests of the various branches of the industry and of labor in all of these branches would seem to make possible the development of a code or standard that would merit the approval of a majority of the men identified with the industry.

"Criticism of the inadequacy and inflexibility of certain legislative efforts to protect the lives of workers in a few of our many political subdivisions would seem to constitute a challenge to the construction industry to adopt a code or standard of such a degree of adequacy as to merit majority acceptance by the organized employer and employee.

"The organized employee can, we believe, be depended on to co-operate with the industry in the acceptance of the type of code noted.

"Subcommittee reports will soon be available for comment of the committee and affected branches of the industry, hence it would seem that the work is fairly well under way."

Supreme Court Sinks Into Old Groove

NINE men met in secret conference in Washington, D. C., on October 12, and cast a vote against reviewing the case entitled "International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 134, et al, vs. Western Union Telegraph Company."

These nine men were venerable judges of the U. S. Supreme Court. It takes the assent of at least five judges before a case can be reviewed. The findings of the conference of justices are not made public.

The decision of the court means that the decision of Judge Wilkerson, district judge, Chicago, notorious anti-union magistrate, stands as the law of the land. The Western Union sought an injunction against Local Union 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in 1925. The injunction was granted. In January, 1931, the Circuit Court of Appeals, seventh district, confirmed this order. It was this latter decision that the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review.

The facts are simple. It is a rule of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 134 that its members cannot work with non-union men. The Western Union Telegraph Company installs electrical call boxes with non-union men. Electrical workers, on certain new construction, refused to work with these non-union employees. The company brought injunction proceedings.

The antiquated anti-trust laws were invoked to give legal validity to Judge Wilkerson's decision. The old theory of restraint of trade was refurbished.

The hollow justice of the decision is indicated by the fact that huge mergers and combinations continue to develop without restraint under the same anti-trust laws. Thousands of trade associations flourish. Business seeks repeal of the Sherman anti-trust laws.

The irrational development of Judge Wilkerson's argument is revealed by the following:

"The right to cease work is no more an absolute right than is any other right protected by the Constitution. Broadly speaking, of course, one has the right to work

Last year's decision on company unions now appears but a flirtation with liberalism. Recent refusal to review electrical workers' case fastens involuntary servitude upon local groups of workmen. Derives from out-moded anti-trust laws. Triumph for wire-drawn legal technicalities. Tightens the injunction chain around labor's neck.

for whom he will, to cease work when he wishes, and to be answerable to no one unless he has been guilty of a

breach of contract. But the cessation of work may be an affirmative step in an unlawful plan. One may not accept employment intending thereby to quit work when that act will enable him to perform one step in a criminal conspiracy. The real wrong is the acceptance of the employment, with intent to make use of it for a criminal purpose. These defendants are under no compulsion to accept employment on buildings where plaintiff's equipment is being installed; and, if they do accept it, they are not permitted to make unlawful use of it."

Compulsion of Hunger and Existence

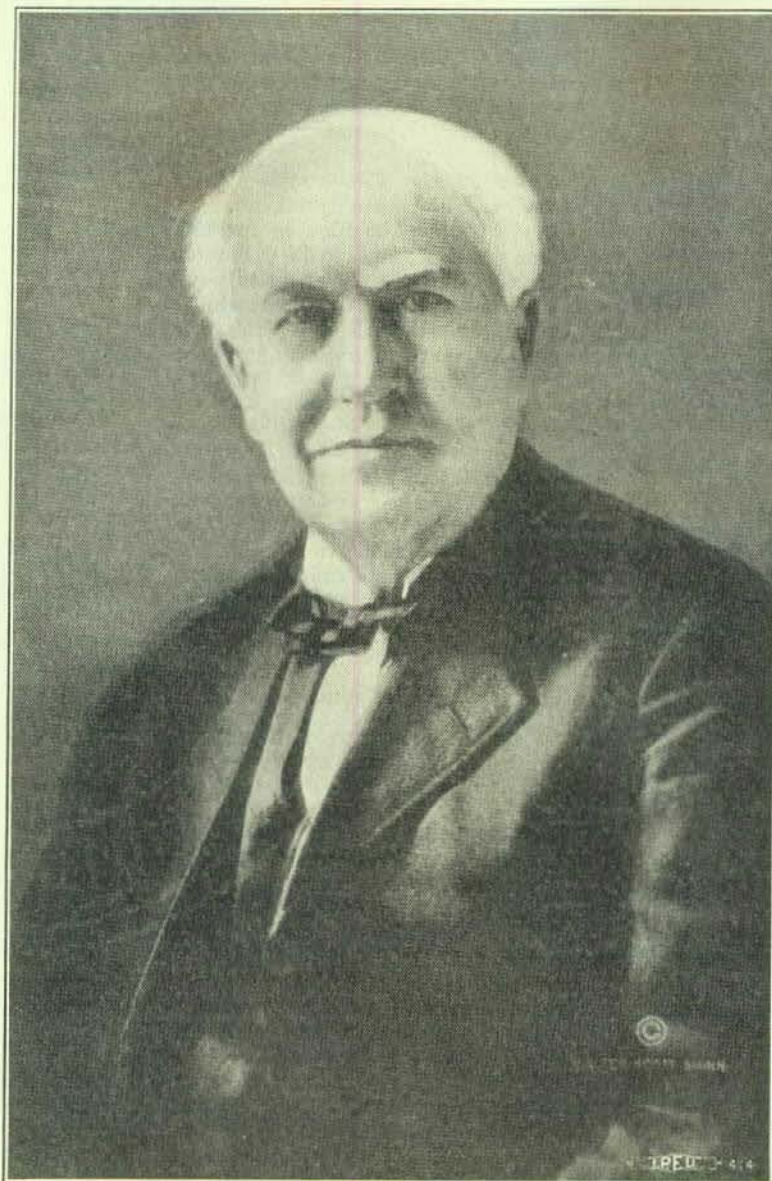
Judge Wilkerson describes the Western Union as a public utility:

"The plaintiff here is a public utility. A large part of its business is the transmission of messages. It is required to serve the public without discrimination. If the plaintiff is to perform its public duty, the instrumentalities for the transmission of the messages must be installed and maintained. If the purpose of the combination here shown to exist is carried out, the commerce itself will be destroyed. The intent to restrain interstate commerce therefore appears as an obvious consequence of the acts of the defendants."

As a utility the Western Union is allowed to make excessive profits, and is subject to no state regulation or control. It is public in function, but entirely private in character. It masks as a utility only in order that an inequitable decision may be bolstered.

Legal Research Service, Washington, D. C., analyzes the case before the Supreme Court:

"Suit to enjoin petitioners from conspiring to violate the anti-trust acts and for triple the amount of damage caused to respondent. Respondent alleged that petitioners combined and conspired to coerce respondent to abandon its open shop policy and had threatened building managers and owners in Chicago with strikes by union employees engaged in work of buildings whenever respondent's em-



THOMAS A. EDISON

Creator and Master of Electrical Science, First and Only "Electrical Man" Holding an Honorary Membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

(Continued on page 614)

More Than 300 Cities Launch Work Plan

MORE than 300 cities in the United States and Canada have made the program of modernization, change-over and repair a part of their settled business procedure. More than 1800 electrical contractors are involved. These, together with the influential groups composing the Electrical Guild of North America, insure a vigorous and thoroughgoing tryout of modernization as a discourager of unemployment.

The vigor with which the principal wiremen's unions of the Brotherhood in the United States and Canada have attacked the scheme is taken to mean that the structural changes in the union, the system of centralized management responsibility, and the general drive for craft competency instituted recently have made the organization strong to meet the hardships of the depression.

During the past month, while the campaign was getting fully underway, stimulated by the central offices of both the Guild and the union, certain objections have been quite frankly raised and quite frankly met.

It is felt in some directions that the plan will raise false hopes. Men will be stimulated to expect more returns in work than can be realized. This is possible, and every effort should be made to guard the membership from this kind of illusionment. On the other hand, the business heads of the union know what a tough game getting business is, and will not likely overstress modernization as a cure. The most prevalent attitude is to make the modernization plan a settled part of business policy, and to keep at it consistently.

Another shortcoming in the plan is seen, or rather a danger growing out of its institution is expected to develop. This is that union men who have had a taste of successful salesmanship will be tempted to go in the contracting business. This practice has always been strongly discouraged by the International Office because leaders have seen so many members lose savings and lives in business ventures and on the grounds that good journeymen are ruined in order to make indifferent contractors. The International Office takes the position that contracting has many more branches than salesmanship, and that it is a crime for workers to swell already overcrowded ranks of employers. Capital is needed. The yearly mortality toll via the bankruptcy route among contractors is a constant reminder to workers to "beware."

Big Stations Help

Central stations are rapidly subscribing to the plan. In those cities, where their aid is given, financing is facilitated. The following are enlisted:

Niagara Hudson Power Co., Buffalo.
Central Hudson Gas and Electric Co., Poughkeepsie.
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, Rochester.

Discipline shown. Every evidence that depression has not greatly lessened morale of organization. Short-comings of Co-operative Work Plan frankly faced. Central stations aid. Plan continues to attract attention throughout nation. Local unions work out details. Large and small centers involved.

Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Co., Elmira.

Duquesne Power Co., Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Electric Co., Philadelphia.

And others.

Credit facilities, so that easy terms may be given customers, have been put at the service of the plan by nationally organized credit agencies and acceptance corporations.

Sponsors of the Cooperative Work Plan are not allowing original goals to be lost sight of. The plan is for unemployment relief; and it is based on the idea that the electricians and contractors will organize the community, and drive forward with the plan as a form of unemployment relief.

Secretary Bugniet sent a letter to all co-operating local unions saying: "No matter what remedies are offered now to cure the depression, it is apparent that business can not pick up automatically. Next spring and summer that organization which now meets conditions with good management, steady application, good sense, and with undiscouraged heart is going to progress—and only that local. You want your local to be among that number."

How Locals Campaign

Local unions are doing well, as evidenced by the following excerpts from letters and telegrams:

Philadelphia, Pa. We are sending out questionnaires to all unemployed men. Have organized a joint committee with the Guild chapter. We find real enthusiasm for the work plan here. [Note: Philadelphia bids fair to setting pace for entire continent.]

Aurora, Ill. Delegates from the contractors and Local No. 461 met with the utility company last night. Progress made.

Pasadena, Calif. Send information to contractors by air mail.

Columbus, Ohio. The executive board of Local Union No. 683 has taken up Cooperative Work Plan and we are preparing to do some advertising in the daily papers in a limited way. We are also having printed a number of advertising blotters and we are using the cut

of "Alec Trician," as printed in our JOURNAL some time back, also some of his bright sayings, in hope that it may catch the eye of some home owners who contemplate having some electrical work done. I will endeavor to keep you informed from time to time in regard to our progress.

Newark, N. J. Send more handbooks.

Boston, Mass. We have had a meeting with representatives of central stations and supply houses, and progress was made.

Anderson, Ind. Contractors have agreed to plan. We are going forward.

Buffalo, N. Y. Send more handbooks.

Stratford, Ont. The co-operative work plan as outlined offers us a wonderful opportunity.

Rochester, N. Y. Assured of hearty co-operation.

St. Louis, Mo. Working out details.

Erie, Pa. We are working out a plan for the drive with the employers.

Springfield, Mass. Progress made.

Spokane, Wash. Here is the list of contractors. We are moving.

San Diego, Calif. We are willing to try.

Hamilton, Middleton, Ohio. Have taken all preliminary steps.

Atlanta, Ga. Idea an excellent one. Will co-operate to limit.

Miami, Fla. Proposition surely sounds good.

Baton Rouge, La. Extending our co-operation.

Wilmington, Del. A step in the right direction. Have divided local into 10 teams.

Venice, Calif. Co-operative work plan well done.

Appleton, Wis. More than willing to co-operate.

Ft. Worth, Tex. Have started the plan.

Brownsville, Texas. Put into effect.

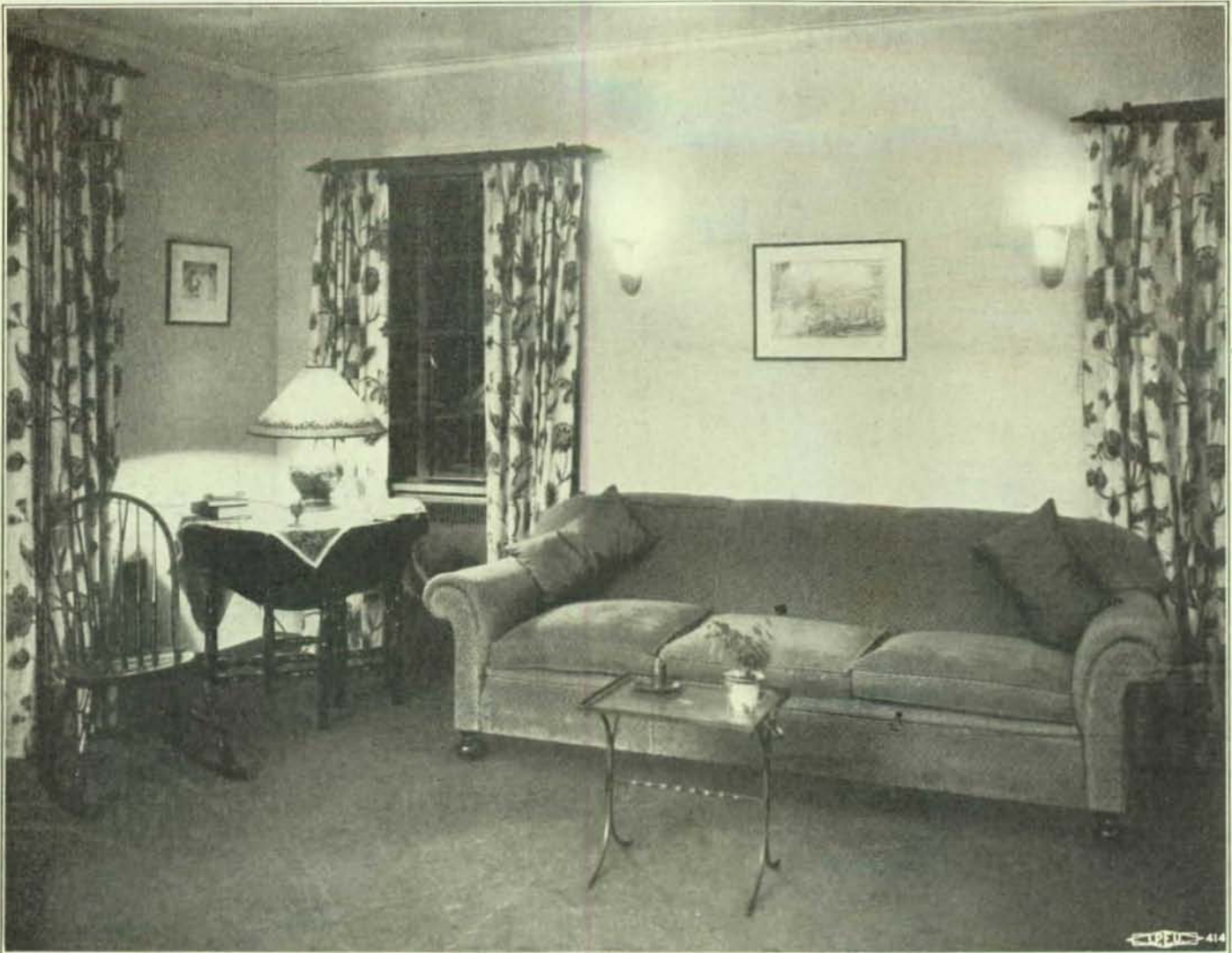
Rock Island, Ill. There is to be advertising, and concentrated effort by all parties concerned.

Many other local unions are represented. New ones enter daily.

Nation-wide publicity has been given the plan by the Associated Press, United Press, the Electrical World, "Labor" and other mediums. The following story appeared over the name of Rodney Dutcher, N. E. A. service writer:

"Unemployment is created when business begins to lag, so why not engage the unemployed to go out and revive business and thus restore their own jobs?"

"Such a plan is obviously impracticable in many industries and cannot be advanced as a panacea for economic ailments in this imperfect world. But it is exactly the plan now being tried by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its 30,000 or more jobless members in co-operation with the Electrical Guild of North America, an organization of large contractors.



Light Has Great Decorative Value in a Home. Here It Is Forcefully Displayed—With Three Sources of Soft Radiance in One Corner of the Living Room. Houses Wired to Give Beauty, Will Also be Wired—Chances Are—For Safety.

A Far-Reaching Plan

"Based on the theory that journeymen electricians are well equipped to advise as to electrical installations and extensions, the plot is this:

"1. Unemployed union members, acting as salesmen for contractors on a commission basis, will undertake to sell re-wiring and remodeling jobs in private homes and buildings of all kinds.

"2. The result should be a stimulation of the electrical industry, especially for jobs of that sort but also of the electrical equipment and power and light markets.

"3. Increased employment for electricians would follow automatically.

"4. The consuming public provides the money while the I. B. E. W. men furnish the effort. But easy payments will be arranged, and one of the plan's strong selling points is the present low cost of materials.

Suggested For Other Fields

"Obviously this is a self-interested scheme for the entire industrial group concerned, but it has been promoted by the I. B. E. W. as 'strictly an unemployment plan,' and the guild asserts in a letter to its members:

"'Prosperity could be materially hastened if other trades with large and neglected potential markets, could be induced to follow the example.'

"Six hundred union locals are being used as sales units and the business managers of each have been recruited to steer the campaign in individual cities. The locals have sent the names of all electrical contractors in their communities to national headquarters at Washington and are instructed to obtain the co-operation not only of contractors and interested firms but of as many other groups as possible.

"The Guild is undertaking to stir up the contractors for co-operation with the unions, working on the list provided by union as well as through its own membership in some of the largest cities.

Plenty of Work to Do

"Nineteen million homes, according to campaign statements, are 'inadequately wired.' Few homes, it is asserted, are strictly modern in view of the rapid spread of radio, television, electric cooking, electric refrigeration, electric cooling and electric heating. The I. B. E. W. informs its locals that the drop of 70 per cent in apartment construction

within three years indicates the real market is to be found in rewiring and remodeling and that there is nearly a couple of billion dollars' worth of that to shoot at.

"Business managers now organizing sales forces of unemployed electricians have been instructed from Washington to select salesmen carefully. They are provided with sales' campaign handbooks and tips on the fine points of salesmanship.

"Salesmen are told to offer a first free inspection service and then estimate on jobs. They are to use the arguments of comfort, convenience, safety and happiness and, with 'no sob-stuff,' the virtue of helping reduce unemployment."

The "American Home," a publication with a wide circulation, has set up 100 repairs that can well be performed about a home. The following are electrical repairs:

Conceal all radio wiring, including aerial and ground connections.

Install new, concealed radio wiring to permit use of extension speakers in bedrooms, dining room, or attic or basement recreation room. (Note: The average standard commercial receiver

(Continued on page 614)

Hugh Bancroft Handles Truth Carelessly

This article is taken from BARRON'S (October 19, 1931) and is in the nature of an interview with Hugh Bancroft, publisher of BARRON'S, a Wall Street weekly. It is printed, with comment, because it is typical of the sinister propaganda now being spread in defense of a policy of degrading deflation.

(Bancroft)

"Should labor willingly submit to a cut in wages in order that lower prices may give a faster movement to trade?" the reporter asked Mr. Bancroft.

"They should, in their own selfish interests as well as in the interests of everybody," was the reply. "The reasons why go back to the fundamentals of the whole subject of the causes of prosperity and depressions. When the right answer is understood by the bulk of the people, the problem will be solved; in fact, the painful prolongation of the present situation is due to the fact that that answer is understood by but few people.

"Disregarding, for the moment, the causes that brought about the depression, what is necessary to accomplish, in order to emerge from the depression and what will come about inevitably sooner or later, however much it is resisted, is a far-reaching readjustment in price levels.

"The first important link in the chain of events that marked this depression was the violent decline in the prices of all important basic raw materials—the things that the economists call 'producers' goods.' One quarter of the people in this country who work for their living get their income from the production of such articles.

"By the violent drop in prices of these commodities (producers' goods), the purchasing power of one-quarter of our population, who produce these goods, was suddenly cut in two. That means a sudden disappearance of one-eighth of the demand for finished articles. That means immediately no work for one-eighth of the people engaged in manufacturing, transporting and selling finished goods.

"In 1930 the census figures showed that there were 27,500,000 people so engaged. The immediate result of the frightful drop in commodity prices was the impoverishment of one-quarter of our workers and no work for nearly 3,500,000 people engaged in manufacturing, transportation and merchandising. The effect of this is cumulative. With no

(Bancroft)

work for 3,500,000 people in those lines, there is a still further reduction in the effective demand for goods at the old prices.

"This vicious cycle continues until the prices of the things that the final consumer buys come into a reasonable relationship with the prices of the basic commodities. The greater part of the difference between the prices of basic commodities and the prices of the thing that the ultimate consumer finally pays, is represented by wages or salaries paid to somebody along the line. A very minor part is represented by such fixed items as rent and interest. Another relatively minor part is represented by profits. * * *

(This Journal)

The trouble with the bankers' world-wide policy of deflation, for which Mr. Bancroft is advocate, is that deflation never goes forward equally. It is the defenceless who are deflated. Mr. Bancroft covers up the fact that rents and interest, non-productive values, have not fallen, by pretending they are "fixed items."

* * * "Profits have been rapidly approaching the vanishing point.

"Profits have been rapidly approaching the vanishing point." Is this so? Let us see what happened in the depression year of 1930. We quote Dr. Summer H. Slichter, Harvard Business School:

"The dividend disbursements of American corporations during 1930 set a new high record. According to the 'Monthly Survey of Business' they were \$355,000,000 above 1929, which in turn was \$1,150,000,000 above 1928. This represents an increase of 65 per cent in two years."

In 1931 certain corporations are making more money than in 1930. Few are impoverished. The chain stores; the Bell Telephone corporations; the General Electric; Barron's, of which Mr. Bancroft is editor; are all on good footing.

(This Journal)

Prices in these raw materials started to fall before the depression. The drops were due to causes outside of individual industries, and outside the nation—to world causes. The sensible course would be to reach the world causes—not to doctor symptoms.

Mr. Bancroft's logic is hard to follow. He says the "immediate result of the frightful drop in commodity prices was the impoverishment of one-quarter of our workers." So the way, he declares, to cure this evil is to impoverish the other three-quarters.

"There is no way that the inevitable readjustment in the price level can come about except by very widespread readjustments in salaries and wages.

This is a curious distortion. The U. S. Steel Corporation cut wages 10 per cent, and there was no drop in prices. The price level had been fixed arbitrarily several months before. Sugar prices are being fixed by international agreement. Oil prices are being fixed by enforced curtailment of production.

Wages are being cut, not because of their effect upon prices, but because of a concerted move by international bankers to level down standards of living to more near the European level. Prices could have been stabilized at higher levels, and so could wages, if those in control so chose.

(Continued on page 606)

THE GOLDEN EGG

Logic of Wage-Cuts in the Building Industry

The last industries to feel the flail of wage-cutting bankers are the unionized industries. There is evidence that the campaign to deflate the building trades is about to begin. Before contractors launch an attack on standards, built up over a period of many years, we request that they, and their masters, the bankers, and the public consider carefully the following facts and principles:

1. That contractors can enforce and secure the payment of the present scales in the building industry as effectively as any other scales. Expediency does not demand cuts.

2. Building trades mechanics have already suffered heavy losses in income by unemployment. They have averaged, and are averaging, only about 30 to 40 per cent in work as compared with 85 to 120 per cent of full time yearly earnings in years 1924 to 1928.

3. That yearly wages in the building trades have not been inflated, and are, on a full-time employment basis, only slightly higher than in 1920.

4. General Building Contractor, for October, says that in those cities where they were able to reduce wages, "there have been as great, or greater decline in contracts, omitting federal work, as before the reduction took place." Wage-cutting does not bring building construction.

5. That activity in building construction is never attendant upon depression, when costs are low, but upon prosperity, when costs are increasing. People can't build without funds.

6. That the real cause of the building slump is not high wages, but a lack of credit. We suggest a study be made of conditions that preceded, and the underlying philosophy and policies, behind the formation of the Construction Investment Trust in Chicago.

7. That the great future field for development in the construction industry is the home-building field. To become a part of a wage-cutting conspiracy is to cut off the only source of capital—wages—from which these homes can be financed.

In short, facts indicate, and reason confirms, the view that wage-cuts in general, and in the building industry in particular, are on a par with the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. It is a disastrous industrial policy promulgated by international bankers in order that they may ride the storm of their own making, in more comfort, and with more profit to themselves.

Meet Adam Smith, Father of "Laissez Faire"

THE year 1776, which marked the beginning of the American Revolution, also brought to the world the beginning of another revolution, an economic one, coincident with the publication of a far-reaching volume on political economy by a shy little Scotch professor. That book was "The Wealth of Nations", by Adam Smith, considered to be the greatest of all works on the subject. What Smith, a fair-minded man, who believed that workers should have a generous share of what they produced, could not foresee, was the shaping of his theories into such present-day doctrines as "rugged individualism"; "more business in government and less government in business", and similar slogans.

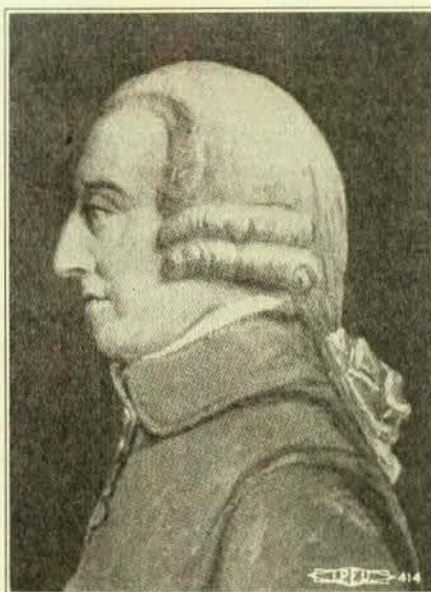
Adam Smith, step-father of modern business, was a man who seems never in his own life, to have had much contact with harsh economic facts. Although his mother was widowed shortly before the boy was born she possessed sufficient means to allow her to lavish the most tender and affectionate care on her only child. Born in 1723 at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, he was educated in the Kirkcaldy schools under a very intelligent master, David Miller, many of whose pupils afterward distinguished themselves. Young Adam showed great interest in his books and remarkable powers of memory; at the same time his generous disposition made him popular with his schoolmates.

Then, at the age of 14, to the university of Glasgow, which he attended for three years; from there to Oxford, where he remained for seven years, steeping himself in languages, modern and ancient, and in moral and political science. There was, apparently, no necessity for the young man to seek any sort of paid employment; he returned to Kirkcaldy and spent two years there with his mother, continuing his studies.

Lived Quiet Life

Although Smith had intended to go into the church, by this time he gave up the idea, and in 1748 he went to Edinburgh, where under the patronage of Lord Kames, he gave lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres; and formed an intimate friendship with the great philosopher, David Hume. From this stage in life, Smith progressed naturally into a professorship at Glasgow University, where in 1751 he occupied the chair of professor of logic and the following year was transferred to that of moral philosophy which he occupied for nearly 12 years. Natural theology, ethics, justice, and political expediency were the subjects of his course of lectures. Like the "absent-minded professor" of anecdote, Smith could be seen in the midst of a social gathering, smiling, gesturing and talking to himself, apparently miles away in mind from the rest of the company. His residence in Edinburgh brought him into contact with merchants and other men of practical affairs with

The theory "let government do nothing about it" is said to be forever smashed by President Hoover's creation of a National Credit Corporation. Adam Smith, the father of "laissez faire," probably did not intend his economic theories of 150 years ago to be driven to the extreme by American business men. He spoke merely for his day.



ADAM SMITH

whom he discussed the theories later expressed in his book.

After receiving the degree of doctor of laws Professor Smith was invited to take charge of the young Duke of Buccleuch on his travels. They went abroad, toured Europe, spent much time in France where Smith met many of the eminent thinkers of the day and no doubt absorbed some of the free trade and free competition ideas of the "laissez faire" policy.

Spent Years on Book

It was after he had returned to his old home at Kirkcaldy where he lived with his mother that Adam Smith went seriously to work on his book, "The Wealth of Nations." Always the detached observer, he had given much deep thought to questions of political economy but in a way untouched by personal rancor or joy. He had never known the agony of poverty, had not seen those he cared for suffer from lack of money. Whatever work he did was in accordance with his own wishes, not from any need of adding to his income. On the other hand, the powers and pleasures of

wealth did not seem to appeal to him. He never married, lived in a simple way, and when he had more money than he needed, would spend it in secret charities. Surely a most impartial observer of the world's economic problems! His sympathy with labor, though generously stated, was naturally theoretical.

"The Wealth of Nations" appeared in 1776 and received a strong welcome from eminent thinkers. It is said that this was "perhaps the only book which produced an immediate, general, and irrevocable change in some of the most important parts of the legislation of all civilized countries". The effect was the breaking down of barriers to trade and industry, a general encouragement to commerce and the speeding up of production.

While some of Smith's ideas came into wide acceptance, others were neglected. Perhaps the practice of some of these other principles might have prevented the present breakdown of the system; for example, he maintained that the real value of a commodity is established by the amount of labor necessary to make it. "Equal quantities of labor at all times and places are of equal value to the laborer." He also said "Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production". "It is but equity that those who feed, clothe and lodge the whole body of the people should have such a share of the produce of their own labor as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed and lodged."

"Our merchants and manufacturers," he says, "complain much of the effect of high wages in raising the price, and thereby lessening the sale, of their goods both at home and abroad; they say nothing concerning the bad effects of high profits; they are silent with respect to the pernicious effects of their own gains; they complain only of those of other people."

The interest of labor, as that of land owners, he declared, always coincides with the general interest, but "the interest of the third order (capital) has not the same connection with the general interest of society as that of the other two; * * * it is always in some respects different from and opposite to that of the public."

Nevertheless, what was advocated most strongly and went into general practice was his belief that industry should be freed of restraints by the government, should be encouraged to produce, compete and exchange with the least possible legislative control.

Adam Smith himself, educator, author, and impartial observer, passed the rest of his life in the society of other eminent thinkers, devoting much of his time to the care of his aged mother, whose death only preceded his own by six years. He died in 1790. But his system of political economy goes on with its free production, its booms—and its depressions.

Great Tower Advertises Craftsmanship

NEW YORK is at heart a country town. This has never been more clearly exemplified than in the popularity of the Empire State Tower. An average of 3,100 people a day now visit the 1,250-foot pinnacle above the clouds. Many of these are New Yorkers who come to view their city from a new angle. Many, of course, are out of town guests seeking a new thrill. Some are foreign visitors getting a glimpse for the first time of the great American city built on such a stupendous scale.

Highest building in the world entertains thousands of guests a day who have access to records of building achievement, celebrating the exploits of union labor in the erection of the building.



Great Buildings Are Not Built Without Danger. Specimens of Photographs Used in Empire State Booklet.

Few persons realize the extent of the comforts and conveniences prepared for them at the 86th floor. Here is a glassed-in observation platform, more like a ship's deck than an office, modernistic decorations and furnishings, and a fountain and a dining room of generous proportions. Here, too, is a gift shop which offers attractive mementoes of the ascension aloft. At this gift stand are sold attractive booklets describing the tower, and it is to the credit of the publicity people who have prepared these publications that they record generously the part that organized labor took in making the great building possible.

Electrical Work Extensive

An average of 2,500 men were employed daily in this constructive work and the maximum number at times

reached 4,500. The extent of the electrical work on this building is indicated by the fact that when the structure is fully tenanted 3,500 kilowatt hours of electricity will be consumed every hour. There are 63 passenger elevators and four freight elevators. All are Otis, signal control, self-leveling. Express cars reach the 80th floor in less than one minute. Tower elevators from the 80th floor to the 86th floor, the mast elevator from the 86th floor roof to observatory atop the mooring mast. Elevators rise at a speed of 1,200 feet per minute.

Moreover, there are 17,000,000 feet of telephone and telegraph wire in the Empire State Building.

Visitors to New York little realize that every one

the Empire State booklet gives of the work done by the craftsmen who built the Tower. In addition to this, only the most excellent type of workmanship, as well as a strong capacity for team work, made the building possible. The chronology of the Empire State construction is a tribute of this strong spirit of co-operation and teamwork on the part of the workers:

Swift Erection Time

August 30, 1929. Hon. Alfred E. Smith and Empire State directors published plans for the construction of the world's greatest office building on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

October 1, 1929. Demolition of the Waldorf was formally begun by former Governor Smith and John J. Raskob.

March 12, 1930. Demolition of the old Waldorf completed.

March 17, 1930. First steel for the Empire State foundations set in place.

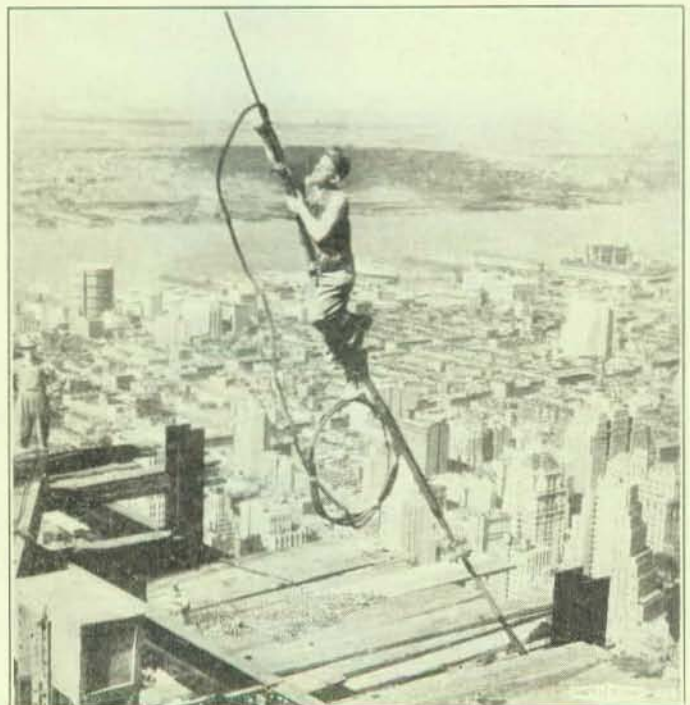
June 5, 1930. Exterior masonry started.

September 15, 1930. Last steel set on the 86th floor.

September 19, 1930. Empire State cornerstone laid by the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, President of Empire State, Inc.

November 13, 1930. Masonry completed.

May 1, 1931. Empire State formally opened to the public less than two years from the beginning of demolition on the site and nearly a month ahead of the schedule made at the beginning of construction.



A Lone Figure of a Worker Against the Background of Massed Buildings, Water and Sky.

A Worker Measures Machine Production

By J. B. WESTENHAVER, L. U. No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.

THE depression is on. But the strange thing about this depression business is that it has crept into our daily lives and habits and affairs so gradually that it gave us a severe jolt when we awakened to the fact that it was actually here.

The stock market crash of 1929 was the thing that jarred us to this realization. Still, this great American public has to find some outlet for its enthusiasm, and right now, and very timely, too, depression and unemployment are the great problems.

The past few months has made us acutely aware of the fact that things are not just right. The mechanical age is here. Machinery is about to assert itself as to whether it is to be a boon or a curse to mankind, that is, unless some genius suddenly appears and finds a remedy. Individualism counts for very little in this age of robots. Science and invention have been commercialized on a gigantic scale. Gone are the days of individual effort in the field of science and invention. There will be no more such men as Edison, Marconi, the Wright brothers, DeForrest and many others.

Fifteen years ago, only a few of the very largest corporations maintained a corps of engineers and scientists whose sole duty was to invent and improve on new and better ways of manufacturing. Since the great world war, when the necessity arose to produce madly, every manufacturer and corporation, both large and small, have maintained large forces of research engineers whose sole duty is to constantly improve and invent. Larger machines and faster machines and always with less labor involved are the result. To stop this march of progress would only mean disaster to those in the manufacturing field and to any nation who lagged. It is their only salvation to constantly improve their methods. If they don't, their competitors will and they would have to close their doors.

March of Progress

Dismantled factories throughout the land stand as witnesses to this march of "progress." Valuable machinery scrapped to make way for more modern equipment. Mergers and consolidations with the more modern equipped factories whose improved methods have made it possible for these larger companies to carry on the business of these less modern equipped factories and with less labor.

Along about the year of 1915 the good old U. S. A. had the edge upon the whole world in the production of machinery and machine made goods. Then the world war broke with all its fury. Pushed by dire necessity, the great nations of Europe and the whole world then took their first lessons in

How does the average worker regard mechanized industry, and the competition it offers to handicraft? This article shows.

mass production. Heretofore these European nations had been content to leave this field of mass production to us dollar chasing Americans and were content to trade their somewhat slower hand-made articles of merchandise for our machine made products. But times have changed, these foreign nations have become educated to this machine age and are now producing on a scale that compares very favorably to our own. Our foreign markets are gone and very likely never to return. Russia, for instance, has by one bold stroke, skimmed the cream of our engineering field at a time when they were most needed, and is reaping a rich harvest of our research and invention. They obtained these engineers and skilled mechanics when business was at a low ebb

in the whole world, at a time when mass production had overreached itself in all the large industries. Take the radio business for example.

How Mass Manufacturing Works

Everyone knows about the radio receiving sets turned out ten years ago with their myriad of dials and knobs. Instantly the demand was greater than the supply. It was a good business. Factories sprang up overnight. Inefficiency was apparent in most factories. In the slack summer season the more prosperous corporations called in their engineers and efficiency experts. Something must be done. They built newer and larger laboratories and filled them with the best engineers obtainable. Valuable machinery was scrapped to make way for newer and faster machines to supply the demand. The result was that where in the old days it took five thousand pair of hands to turn out a thousand sets a day, these newer machines with only a thousand men turned out five thousand sets per day. Now, should all these modernized fac-

(Continued on page 612)



From "Plebs"—London

A BRITISH LABOR VIEW OF DEFLATION

Canada's Own Power Scandal Reviewed

THE Beauharnois power project, which created such a furore of scandal in Canada, suggests that the fight for power control has in it the capacity to corrupt men and governments.*

The site of the project extends from the western boundary of the Province of Quebec, where the St. Lawrence River broadens out into Lake St. Francis, to Lake St. Louis, just 25 miles west of Montreal. Between the two lakes the river flows in swift rapids, experiencing a total drop of 83 feet.

If the entire flow of the river were diverted through a canal between these lakes, 2,000,000 H. P. could be developed here. Compare this with the 1,200,000 H. P. capacity of Boulder Dam, the 1,000,000 H. P. of the Queens-ton Ontario-Hydro plant on the Niagara River, and the 600,000 H. P. of Muscle Shoals.

The promoters of the Beauharnois project proposed to build just such a canal. They laid their construction plans, bought out at approximately three times its value, the local Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company with its "rights" to divert water from the St. Lawrence, secured from the Province of Quebec (1) the right to build a new canal having a maximum flowing capacity of 40,000 c. f. s. (cubic second feet) and to expropriate a certain amount of land for the purpose, and (2) a 75-year "emphyteutic" lease which gave them absolute ownership of the land in consideration of an annual rental and transferred from the province to them the right to develop up to 500,000 H. P. from the 40,000 c. f. s. (cubic second feet) flow (later extend to 53,000 c. f. s.) through their proposed canal. Quebec is anti-public ownership minded.

Needed Government Sanction

It was now necessary to secure authorization from the Federal Government at Ottawa to divert water before securities could be sold to the public. To this end the promoters reorganized as The Beauharnois Power Syndicate and, by a process practically amounting to bribery, took into their organization two influential government officials, Robert A. C. Henry, an able engineer soon to become Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Hon. Dr. Wilfrid L. McDougald, former chairman of Montreal's Harbor Board, ex-member of the National Advisory Committee on the St. Lawrence, and Senator (Senators hold office for life in Canada). Shortly afterward he was appointed to the special Senate committee to report on the St. Lawrence problem.

Through the services of Senator McDougald and Engineer Henry, the syndicate secured, in March, 1929, an Order

Beauharnois project, big in engineering, big in daring, big in corruption, too. Home of public ownership views great private scandal with horror.

in Council, approved by Premier Mackenzie King, giving it the right to divert 40,000 c. f. s., with the explicit condition that new construction plans be submitted for approval, since the plans accompanying the original application provided for diverting the entire river and the ultimate generating of its full 2,000,000 h. p. capacity—a project considered too large for private ownership.

Ignore Agreement

The order to modify the plans, however, was ignored by the syndicate. Construction actually began five months later.

The syndicate now reorganized again as the Beauharnois Power Corp., Ltd., having five million authorized shares of no par value and five management preferred shares, the holders of which have the power to appoint the board of directors and thus dominate the corporation for the first 10 years. Three of these shares were held jointly by the chief promoter, Robert O. Sweezy, and his banker, Arthur White, president of the Dominion Securities Corp. and vice president of the Bank of Commerce at Montreal. Senator McDougald, afterward chairman of the board, held the

other two shares. Mr. Sweezy became president, Mr. White vice president, and Mr. Henry, on resignation from his government office, vice president and general manager.

So far no securities had been offered publicly. It was first necessary to secure prospective customers for power. Contracts were made to deliver 250,000 h. p. annually to the publicly owned Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario and 150,000 h. p. to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. These contracts were the making of the corporation.

Starts to Sell Stock

A securities sales circular was then published. The project with its 2,000,000 h. p. capacity was painted in glowing terms. A great industrial city would soon appear at the site. The 500,000 h. p. plant authorized was admittedly to be but the first unit of a larger plant. Yet it is readily seen that since the total flow of the river at this point, 230,000 c. f. s., would develop only 2,000,000 h. p. per year, considerably more than 40,000 c. f. s. would have to be diverted to generate the 500,000 h. p. authorized. This fact, however, had been curiously overlooked when the permits were granted. The plans containing the fundamental discrepancy were all o.k.'d by eminent engineers, two of whom were Americans. On these misleading bases \$30,000,000 of six per cent bonds were marketed and sold.

Did as It Pleased

But this was not all. Investigation last June revealed that the construction

(Continued on page 611)



Such Streams as These With Their Latent Electrical Energy Are Bones of Contention All Over the World.

*Drawn from "Canada's Teapot Dome", by Judson King, published by National Popular Government League.

South—Constant Threat to Labor Standards

By WILLIAM HABER, Michigan State College

STRIKES of textile workers in the cotton mills of Gastonia, Elizabethton, Marion, and more recently in Danville, Va., indicate that the south has been drifting from an agrarian to an industrial society. Fifteen major strikes have taken place in the last several years. The revolts of workers against low wages, long hours, an exploiting system of payment in kind, the "stretch-out" system in the factories, have drawn public attention to the developments in the new south. But while the drift away from agriculture toward the factories has been on for many years, it has been greatly accelerated during the past ten years.

Three new books throw considerable light on the causes responsible for the labor disturbances in the south. In the "Industrial Revolution in the South" (Johns Hopkins University Press), Broadus Mitchel and George S. Mitchel have presented the social and cultural background of southern industrial life. The book is a collection of papers written during the past ten years. "Labor in the Industrial South," a publication of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences of the University of Virginia, by Abraham Berglund, G. T. Starnes and F. T. DeVyer, presents the statistical facts of wages, hours, costs of living in several industries in southern states. And J. J. Rhyne's "Some Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages" is a first-hand study of 500 families selected from four types of North Carolina mill villages. These three books add to the already growing literature on the coming of industry to the south and are further evidence of the country's interest in the development.

In the south are found 62 per cent of the country's cotton mills and over 60 per cent of the cotton workers. While the northern states are losing supremacy, the cotton growing states, particularly North Carolina, have in recent years been occupying a dominant position in the textile manufacturing field.

Low Standards Prevail

The reasons for these gains are not far to seek. From the point of view of production costs and the profit motive, the northern manufacturer is sorely tempted to move to the south. The facts speak for themselves. In Alabama there is no legal limit to the hours of labor, in South Carolina the limit is 55 hours per week, in North Carolina a 60-hour week is legal. Every southern state permits night work for women, the 12-hour night shift is common. With few exceptions children of 14 may work the same hours as adults. In contrast, Massachusetts has a legal limit of 48 hours and

Economists analyze industrial south, revealing the reasons for factory drift to Dixie. Warn against debasement of human standards.

a prohibition of night work among women. In 1926 the average hours per week in the south were 55, in New England, 51.

The same difference is true of wages. In 1924 the average weekly earnings in five southern states were \$12.94, in five New England states \$19.12, or 47.8 per cent greater. As a result the cost of production in southern mills is estimated at 16.8 per cent lower than in New England. With such a comparative advantage to the south, one of the books concludes that "in the making of competitive cloth, New England is doomed."

The findings of these investigators clearly deny the validity of the claim frequently made, that to the lower wages of the southern worker must be added the value of "welfare" services freely given by the mill owner and that the cost of living is also lower in the south. One author finds that if full allowance were made for the costs of welfare services, \$1.62 would be added to the wage of the operator, still far below the northern wage. And the National Industrial Conference Board found that, even considering the lower rates paid for shelter, fuel and light, the cost of living was not lower in the southern mill towns.

Likes Passive Citizens

Thus, cheap labor, long hours, freedom from social control of industry, nearness to raw material and certain natural resources, are the advantages which lure northern manufacturers to

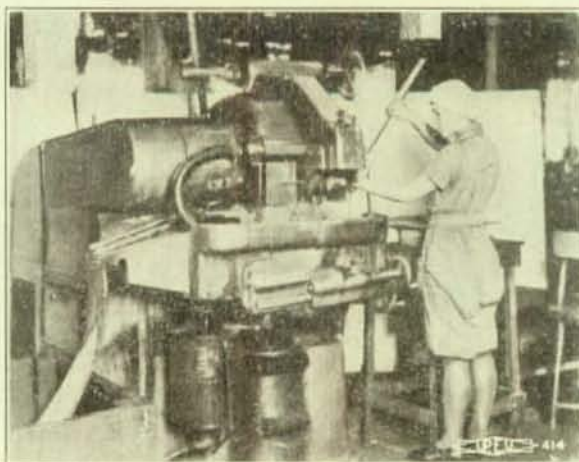
the south. There are other advantages. Thus Mr. Edgerton, quoted by Dr. Mitchel: "This population is preponderantly native. It is a native soil in which exotic radicalism does not thrive, for the worker of the south has as a heritage a sturdy Americanism that restrains him from running after strange economic gods and makes him a dependable factor in industry." And a firm of cotton mill engineers advises its northern clients: "As compared to New England and the northeastern part of the country, the south has the advantage of longer hours, lower wage scales, lower taxes, and legislation which gives a manufacturing plant a wider latitude than is usually possible in the north in the way of running overtime and at night. . . . The south is fortunate in having a supply of native American labor which is still satisfied to work at a low wage."

These are the factors against which northern industry must compete.

The recent strikes are the first organized signs of revolt by southern labor. In the eventual success of that movement much depends. The labor organizations in the northern industry are hard pressed to protect their conditions and standards when the manufacturer must face southern competition. As a result the labor organizations in the north have been seriously weakened. To protect themselves as well as to improve the lot of the southern worker, the effort toward unionization has recently been made. Only Dr. Mitchel's book deals with this phase of the problem.

There are many obstacles in the path of the unionization program. The number of negroes in the working population, and the heavy proportion of women and children in cotton mills have partly been responsible for the tardy development of unionism. In addition, southern workers, Dr. Mitchel and others point out, have long ago discovered that, while conditions in industry may be hard, those in farming are only worse. Of importance also is the fact that as far as manufacturing is concerned, the textile factories dominate, few other industries are available to compete for the labor supply. The paternalism of the mill owners and their welfare systems, the weakness of the textile unions in the north who will have to bear the brunt of the organizing work, the control over the southern community which the mill owner exercises, and the general opposition to "outside interference," these are hurdles which the union progress will have to overcome, if it is to be successful. Finally, and of no mean consequence, is the

(Continued on page 611)



Mill Fodder in the South—Often Drawn From Women and Children.

Productioneers Misuse Law and Funds

By MAURICE MORIARTY, Charlestown High School, Boston

IN trade schools, instructors are daily confronted with the wornout demand for shop production. Shop production in simple language means the production of manufactured articles or the performance of work in the trade which a school is attempting to teach.

In a school of electrical instruction this shop production consists of jobs in practical electricity. These jobs are done for customers in a similar manner to which a contractor employs in dealing with the public. In schools teaching other trades, the same idea is followed out.

This plan of shop production has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. When the rule of reason is applied the advantages show in the efficiency of instruction as well as the mental advancement of the students cared for. When reason is cast aside and the "shop production medicine man" is allowed to prescribe, the educational progress of the student is exploited to allow this "medicine man" to broadcast financial figures and statistics based upon methods which result in a waste of public funds.

Personal Gain Sought

This plan of broadcasting is a fine method used to advertise an official and place him in line for personal advancement as a supposedly great executive in his line of work. In this scheme of personal broadcasting, the success or lack of success of the students trained under this official is withheld from the public. These self-promoting officials forget that the taxpayer's only reason for having an official in a school is to serve the students in that school. Self service in form of self-advertising by an official of a school is an aid to the progress of an official and retards the progress of the students under that official.

Schools have a boy in their care for a short part of his life career. If everything possible is done mentally and manually to develop these boys, the task may be considered well done. If the task isn't finished to the advantage of the boys trained, some one should be held responsible for the educational failure of the boys' preparation.

In Massachusetts, a fair and square middle of the road policy has been followed out in the principles laid down to govern shop production. The state director of vocational education has a straight shooting desire to be broad-minded and to listen with an open mind to complaints of trespassing by "shop productioneers."

Crime Against Labor

It has been considered a fine part of a boy's training to work on real jobs with the work carried on as practical mechanics would do the work. With this labor in mind, officials of labor and

Smith-Hughes man lays down fair principles governing conduct of students in the field of vocational education, in competition with men who earn their bread.

educational officials have come to a gentlemen's understanding as to the quality and amount of shop productive work. With but a few exceptions, no great cause for complaint has been made against the plan of shop production in Massachusetts. In many states where

the shop production plan is allowed to run unhampered, a crime against labor is committed for which the "cracker barrel philosophy" back of this idea is responsible.

Labor has protested about the invasion of a field where it earns its daily bread, by self service educators. When schools attempt to set themselves up as competitors of outside industrial concerns, a distinctly unfair advantage is taken of men who have to work at their trade every day to live. When schools compete in a wholesale manner with established contractors to build residences, shops, garages, farm houses, and barns, supplying all material and supervisory labor from taxpayer's funds, a critical condition is set up. The taxpayer, whether he is an employer or an employee, has to work to live and to pay taxes. Is this taxpayer's money to be used against him and then the crime committed be charged to public education?

When a school enters a labor controversy (a strike) by supplying students to take the place of men on a strike, that school sets up a barrier to each graduate's progress. How can a graduate get along with mechanics who are hostile to him? The position taken by a school in the time of a strike should be one of absolute neutrality. The job of strike-breaking should never have to be charged against any publicly supported school.

Schools need the whole-hearted cooperation of practical mechanics from the various labor organizations. The history of labor union activity in the past shows a splendid record in advancing the cause of public education in the United States. Free instruction, free textbooks, reduction in the size of classes, proper lighting of schools, proper heating of schools, proper sanitation of schools, proper educational preparation of teachers, are some of the many reforms in education sponsored by labor in the past. Without the powerful support of organized labor, the Smith-Hughes law, a federal law, which governs the disbursement of financial aid to all states for approved trade schools would never have become a law.

They that love beyond the world can not be separated by it.

Death can not kill what never dies. Nor can spirits ever be divided, that love and live in the same divine principle, the root and record, of their friendship.

Death is but crossing the world, as friends do the seas; they live in one another still.

This is the comfort of friends, that though they may be said to die, yet their friendship and society are, in the best sense, ever present because immortal—William Penn.

HITS TARGET AGAIN



DR. GEORGE L. KNAPP

Dr. George L. Knapp, a staff writer for "Labor, National Weekly," well known for his vigorous and well-informed pen, is gaining new laurels as a writer of boys' books. His latest juvenile novel is "The Lone Star of Courage," a story of Texas, but more a story of a boy's development out of the dark regions of cowardice into manly self-reliance. The story sweeps along in the first person, and flashes light on obscure corners of history. It has all the narrative brilliance of "A Young Volunteer with Old Hickory," his first boys' novel. Dr. Knapp has also written entertaining books on Annapolis and West Point. His publisher is Dodd Meade.

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Credit Lifeblood Formation of the National Credit Corporation confirms the view expressed repeatedly by us that the present prolonged and insufferable stage of the depression has been reached because of failure of credit facilities.

The United States is trying to do business as the most advanced industrial nation of the world upon a small, antiquated, privately-exploited credit system. The banking system needs more renovation than any other branch of our national life. If the nation waits upon the bankers to make the changes, it will likely be disappointed. While every industry in the United States has shown some evidence of enlightened progress, some answering of its rudder to new tides and winds, the banks move along in their obsolete sailing ships, to ports of private exploitation. The bankers smugly refuse to live up to their responsibilities. They refuse to own their failures—with 1,300 banks closing in 1930, and with 1,600 more in 1931, up to October. What industry has a like record? We challenge anyone to produce a like record of malfeasance and failure of public service on the part of any labor organization, however backward.

Fortunately, other forces are concerning themselves with the obsolete credit system. The President is interested in a railroad pool. Real estate men, builders, and economists are interested in a Central Mortgage bank. The Construction Investment Trust, reviewed in this issue, has already been formed in Chicago. Congressmen are studying the Federal Reserve System with a view to strengthening it. The Farm Loan Bank system is being scrutinized. The President's Conference on Homebuilding in December will frankly face the problems of consumer credit.

Ours is a credit system. Credit is the life-blood of the American order. The present immoderate power of credit over the life of every wage-earner, every producer and every consumer, suggests the need of checks imposed upon banks. The banking system should be socialized. Until this is done it is useless to expect much real improvement in business. The private bankers will go on sinning viciously against the common good. They will continue to back speculators, and strangle legitimate production. They will continue to urge backward industrial policies, low wages, and yellow dog contracts.

Why Credit Retardation?

Every thoughtful person cannot help exclaiming how tardily has the National Credit Corporation been formed! It was apparent even before the stock smash of October, 1929, that the banks were playing a sinister role in the immoderate inflation. Money flowed like water into speculation. Every opponent to this policy was swept aside. Stock speculation was given rein, while stock watering became the rule and watchword of American business.

If this condition was apparent in 1929, why did not the bankers turn to a more conservative policy, and why didn't they undertake innovations that would have set the credit of the country into constructive channels? If it was sensible and constructive to create a credit pool in October of 1931, it surely was sensible and constructive to do it in 1930, and thus the nation would have been pushed along to business recovery.

Nasty charges are being made against the bankers. They have been indicted with wilfully prolonging the depression for two purposes: One, in order further to deflate labor; and, two, in order to eliminate competitors. And one must admit that facts help out this impression.

First, tardy relief action. Second, the persistent and anti-social campaign for wage-cuts on the part of bankers, often against the judgment and will of industrial leaders. Finally, the tremendous toll in banks themselves. One would think the bankers' professional pride would not permit them to sit by and see 1,600 banks fail in 1931.

In Pittsburgh, where a big bank failed recently, that bank could not realize a cent on its \$2,000,000 of real estate paper. When it closed the doors, the rival Mellon banks, were enriched by 850 new depositors the first day, and thereafter by many more.

The bankers of the country have failed to manifest any allegiance to any set of values save profits. They have not consulted the good of their profession, the appealing human needs of millions of poor depositors, or the common good of the nation as a whole.

Work Plan Progress

We believe praise is proper at this time for the many local unions of this organization which have responded to the Cooperative Work Plan. Nearly 300 have taken preliminary steps to make modernization not only an emergency, but a settled part of their business procedure. This is a remarkable showing, and indicates the capacity for team-play, good sense, courage, and management fibre of our organization. Already, reports indicate, cash returns are beginning to come in.

We would caution against expecting too much from the Plan. But a little in such times as these is much. Moreover, there is no situation, however bad, that cannot be improved by the very qualities these locals are now manifesting, namely, by co-operation, good sense, strong management policies, and bravery.

We do not have the slightest doubt that the Cooperative Work Plan will put every local in a good position to take advantage of every break for the better in the business situation. There are evidences that next year will be better than 1931, and it will be very much better for that local group who will hustle.

At any rate, we did not take our licking sitting down, but took it like men, standing up, fighting against depression odds, as best we could. This is satisfaction.

Big Business Incompetency At this date, November 2, it may be written, without fear of contradiction, that the President's relief organization has been a failure. Mr. Gifford and the other big business men associated with him have shown gross incompetency, a wanton disregard for hungry and homeless millions, and a spirit of trivial industry, for which they should be ashamed.

Up to November 1, the major amount of actual relief work has been carried out by the national association of community chests. This group would have done its work without the co-operation of Mr. Gifford's committee. This association serves 314 cities only—those above 25,000 inhabitants. But there are 4,600 cities below 25,000 population, which up to November 1, had no organization work of any kind performed in their behalf. This means that more than 65 per cent of the population are to enter the winter wholly unprotected by co-operation of community relief agencies.

As a result, we may expect to hear a wail of pain and despair go up from the country as soon as snow flies.

The gross incompetence of the Gifford committee, of course, will defeat itself. Inevitably, Congress will be forced to act, and to appropriate money.

Saving the Unemployed Oh dear, Mabel, here is an item from the society columns that will warm the heart of every unemployed man:

"Cynthia and I had tea at the Shoreham yesterday with some of last year's debutantes who are helping on the unemployment committees. It is the thing to do, you know. They were telling how they were helping to bring prosperity back to us. One of them hired a personal maid who could also cook, wash, iron and answer the doorbell. Another is having her hair waved twice, instead of once, a week only, and still another is eating all the candy possible in order to help the Cuban sugar growers. One girl said she was getting a job herself, so that her father could hire another man at his office with her allowance. Then she can give a ball this winter."

Isn't that too sweet? The war was won by such as Cynthia, and now the depression is to be ended by her silly but well-intentioned efforts.

American Genius at Work One of the largest firms of patent lawyers in Washington reports that 1931, the worst of all depression years, found his firm swamped with work. Hundreds of new devices are being patented, these lawyers say, by American manufacturers to cut costs, perhaps to save labor, too. The genius of the American in the inventive field is at work.

America can be proud of the creative energy it can mobilize in the mechanical field. The talent for invention is immense. But there is not enough. Like any other flow of power, it must be directed, guided, subdued to social ends. If Americans are just going to begin where they left off—that is, with undisciplined mechanical production—there isn't much hope for the underlying populations in the present

set-up. If every firm is out to beat the next with a mass-manufactured product, or a new device, a new modern convenience—and all this mad race is left unco-ordinated—we are in a fair way to sow the seeds of the next panic, before we are out of the ruins of the old. It is to co-ordinate, adjust, guide, control, that economic planning—or rather national scientific planning—is proposed.

Better Than Mussolini Mussolini has much to answer for, but he has never been coldly indifferent to the suffering and needs of the underlying popula-

tion. He has been arrogant and hard, but he has never produced from his bag-of-tricks, with cold-blooded effrontery, any proposal, for swift application, comparable to that now offered by the Wall Street publisher, Hugh Bancroft, friend of bankers and speculators. Mr. Bancroft declares quite confidently, in effect, this: "Here, you workers, you take the wage-cuts the bankers allot you, or we will stop the whole machinery of industry, kick you out, and recruit a new force from the 7,000,000 unemployed."

Hear his own words:

"In short, the situation is this: Wage and salary scales must be reduced at least to a degree corresponding to the fall in commodity prices, and the reductions must be taken in good part by all concerned, or we must face the closing down of all industry and its starting up again with new labor secured from the 7,000,000 men now out of work and who will soon be willing to take work at any wages they can get."

We have heard of a General Strike of workers, but this is the first time we have ever heard of the General Lockout. Nobody—no class—would propose such a thing, unless they were crazed with power. No Mussolini would dare to—and wouldn't if he could.

Stabilized Industrial Relations Every thoughtful person will rejoice in the sanity of the proposal made by the Coal Age for new industrial relations in the soft coal industry. Indeed the remedies offered for curing that sick basic industry call attention again to the fact that economic statesmanship, as well as masterly writing is manifested in trade publications.

The proposals of the Coal Age include: Production control; sound mechanization; coordinated research to develop new uses for coal; more consolidations; and more safety.

About unions in the field of mining, the Coal Age says:

"Unless some new formula can be found, the conclusion seems inevitable that the desired stabilization of wages and working conditions must come through a recognition and an acceptance of an outside labor organization by a sufficiently large percentage of operators to give the wages and the working conditions so established a controlling influence in the districts where direct recognition is withheld.

"Whether this labor organization shall be the United Mine Workers of America or some new group equally independent of employer control rests largely with the existing union. It is faced with the task of convincing doubting operators that it has abandoned the policies and practices which have made it highly objectionable to many producers and that it now has the vision and judgment which will promise effective and constructive leadership.

"There must be a genuine partnership between capital and labor if the goal of stabilized industrial relations is to be reached."



WOMAN'S WORK



THE PRICE—OR THE COST—OF LIVING?

A Worker's Wife Looks at Wage Cuts

WHAT is the cost of living? Is it merely the price of the commodities necessary to sustain life? Industrialists and bankers who wish to wring every possible advantage out of the present situation say, "The cost of living has declined 15 per cent. Therefore wages should be decreased from 10 to 20 per cent."

This is the opportunist's view, the propagandist's plea. The cuts will be made where labor is not strong enough to resist them, but our gentry must have a disguise for their real motives. The public is told that since the cost of living has come down, and since some labor has suffered wage cuts, it is unfair for other labor, particularly railroad and building trades, to be receiving the same wage as before the depression. Unfair to whom? Why, to the rest of the working classes!

This would perhaps be logical—IF workers in these trades were really receiving the same income as before, and IF there were a single standard of living in this country with everyone receiving a proportionate share of commodities produced for labor expended. But in the first place, even though hourly rates have not fallen, both the rails and the building trades are on short time. These workers are not receiving the income that they were in 1929. Some of them are not receiving any income at all, others make half what they did before. Many are sacrificing part of what they might earn in order that others may have a few days' employment.

Standard Really Low

Those who advocate wage cuts seem to assume that wages were adequate two years ago. "The American standard of living" was airily assumed to include autos, radios, electric iceboxes, vacation trips and other luxuries. But those who made the statistical record of the standard of living of wage earners knew that many—in fact, the majority—of them, were on a very meagre plane. "The minimum standard of health and decency" as added up by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was beyond the income of millions in this country. If it were possible to reduce the cost of living and at the same time maintain the wages of these workers they would be receiving no more than they should.

On the other end of the scale, in the "American standard of living" we have the \$100,000 salaries, earned by a few days a week in a luxurious office; the million dollar bonuses, deducted even

before the sacred stockholders got their cut of profits; the swollen incomes from inherited fortunes whose possessors never indulged in a single hour of honest toil. Where do these vast accretions come from? Who earns them? They are actually earned by the producers of goods, those who sell them, those who transport them from one place to another, those who repair and operate, in fact, all those who engage in productive industry. Profits are the super-tax on industry and should logically come last. The man who does not make sufficient income pays no tax on it. The industry that does not make enough to pay a living wage to its workers should not drain their pockets to pay a profit. If every wage earner in America were on a single standard of living, proportionate to the time and effort he expended, it would be quite fair to assume that a drop in the income for some should be followed by reduced wages for all. But as long as we have a class of people—the emperors of industry, with their satellites—whose privileged position makes it possible for them to draw enormous sums from the commonwealth without conferring an equal benefit, or value, in return, then how can any class of labor be called selfish or unfair when it fights with its back to the wall to keep what it has won?

Must Live By Years

But to return to the cost of living. What is it? The dollar value of products is merely an index to the price of them. Suppose last year you could buy 10 loaves of bread for a dollar. This year, let us say, you can buy 12 loaves of bread for a dollar. That is the price of bread. But what is the price of the dollar? Last year suppose the head of the family could, with his efforts, make 40 dollars in each week. This year he is making only 20 dollars in the same time. Each dollar, therefore, costs him twice as much. You say he puts in only half as much time on the job? That week, nevertheless, is a week of living; food must be cooked, rooms swept, coal burned in the fires, clothing worn, lamps lit, and beds made warm for the wage-earner and his family. And it is another week gone out of his time on earth, his life as an earner and producer: whether he has 20 hours or 40, it is a week's production for him and what he receives is his week's earning.

The Research Department of the Brotherhood has estimated, from a number of impartial sources, that loss

of wages due to part time, unemployment and wage cuts cost American workers 10 billion dollars in 1930, and \$2,500,000,000 for the first four months of 1931. This means that there was actually nearly 13 billion dollars less to be distributed among the total number of wage earners. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, declares that in June, 1931, payrolls had dropped 40 per cent below the 1925 average.

Of course we are in favor of a lower cost of living. But those who have always worked hard for the bare necessities should have the benefit of it, instead of having to pay for it with lower wages. American industry has never produced the amount of commodities it is possible to produce if buyers could be found for them. But the money to buy these goods is not in the hands of those who make them. It is drawn off for the enormous salaries, bonuses, profits, promotion costs. It is estimated by the National Census of Distribution, just being completed, that the cost of bringing goods from the hands of the producer into those of the consumer amounts to as much as \$400 a year for each family in the United States! And at least 10 per cent of this, says Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, is just wasted money—due to the inefficiency of our commercial system. Surely wage earners might demand that waste be eliminated before earnings are gouged.

And finally, there is some doubt whether the cost of living really has come down so far that the man who has to take a 10 per cent cut can support his family in the same style as before. Rents, for example, are more than five per cent higher than at the "peak" period of 1920, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Rent is usually one of the biggest single items in the working class budget. Although building costs decreased sharply from 1926-1931 rents did not drop with them. High financing costs combined with the ability of real estate boards to enforce their commands kept up the price of shelter.

In the six months ending June, 1931, the Bureau of Labor Statistics records the following decreases in price for living necessities:

Average Reduction

Rents—3.1 per cent
Food—13.8 per cent
Fuel and light—5.5 per cent
Housefurnishings—6 per cent

(Continued on page 616)

THE HOLIDAY DINNER MAY BE ATTRACTIVE THO' INEXPENSIVE

By SALLY LUNN

O H, yes! Let's celebrate even though we are hard up. Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's, all call for special dinner menus or the day is tinged with disappointment. So come on, you kitchen captains! Holiday dinner we must have. But here's a secret, in case you did not know it already—these special dinners, by careful planning, may be served at a cost scarcely greater than that of the ordinary week-day dinner.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture very kindly co-operated with us to produce the following menu and recipes. The pot-roasted chicken was suggested as the most economical bird for the table. It is a "stewing" chicken, older and usually plumper than the fowl usually purchased for a roast; it is cheaper and if prepared by the pot-roasting method such as is used for beef, is quite as good.

Holiday Dinner

Pot-roasted Chicken,
Savory Stuffing
Gravy
Mashed Potatoes
Diced Turnips
Cranberry Sauce
Celery
Pumpkin Pie

Pot-roasted Chicken with Savory Stuffing

(Four to five pound chicken)

Select a large, plump chicken, draw, remove pin feathers and oil sac, wash and wipe dry inside and out. Sprinkle salt inside the chicken and fill it lightly with hot stuffing. Fold the wings back on the neck and tuck the legs into the band of skin and flesh below the tail. Rub the surface of the chicken with butter, sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Then put the chicken on a rack in a heavy kettle, add a small quantity of water, cover closely and cook over low heat about two hours, or until the chicken is tender. Then transfer the chicken to an open roasting pan. Add the drippings, baste well, and put in a moderately hot oven until brown. Serve with gravy.

Instead of cooking in the heavy kettle as indicated above, the chicken may be put in a covered pan and cooked in a very moderate oven until tender. Remove the cover during the end of the cooking for the chicken to brown.

Savory Stuffing

4 tablespoons butter or other fat
1 cup chopped celery and leaves
2 tablespoons chopped onion
2 or 3 sprigs parsley, cut fine
2 cups fine bread crumbs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
Pepper
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon savory seasonings

Melt the fat in a skillet, add the celery, onion, and parsley and cook for a few minutes. Then add the bread crumbs and seasonings and stir until

The hot, cooked potatoes are mashed or put through a potato ricer (or coarse strainer). Add the hot milk, butter, and seasoning, and beat until light. Serve piled high on a hot, uncovered dish.

Mashed potatoes should be served at once, but if the meal is delayed, put the saucepan containing the mashed potatoes into a pan of boiling water over a low flame.

Diced Turnips

5 large turnips (about 1 bunch)
Salt

Butter or other fat

Pare the turnips and cook them in boiling salted water, about 30 minutes, or until tender. Drain and cut the turnips in cubes. Add the butter or other fat and serve.

Bacon grease is especially good with turnips.

Cranberry Sauce (Whole Berries)

1 quart (1 pound) cranberries
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar

Pick over the cranberries and discard all that are withered or specked. Bring the sugar and water to the boil, pour in the berries, and stir until the berries are coated with the sirup. Boil for 5 minutes and stir lightly. Cover and let stand until cool. Chill before serving.

Pumpkin Pie

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups cooked pumpkin
1 cup milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mace
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
2 tablespoons butter

Pastry

Heat the pumpkin, milk, sugar, spices and salt in a double boiler, add the beaten eggs and butter, and mix well. Pour the hot filling into a deep baked pastry shell and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 30 minutes, or until the filling sets.

If the pumpkin is prepared at home, it should be cooked down, or as dry as possible before adding the other ingredients. Canned pumpkin is ready to use.

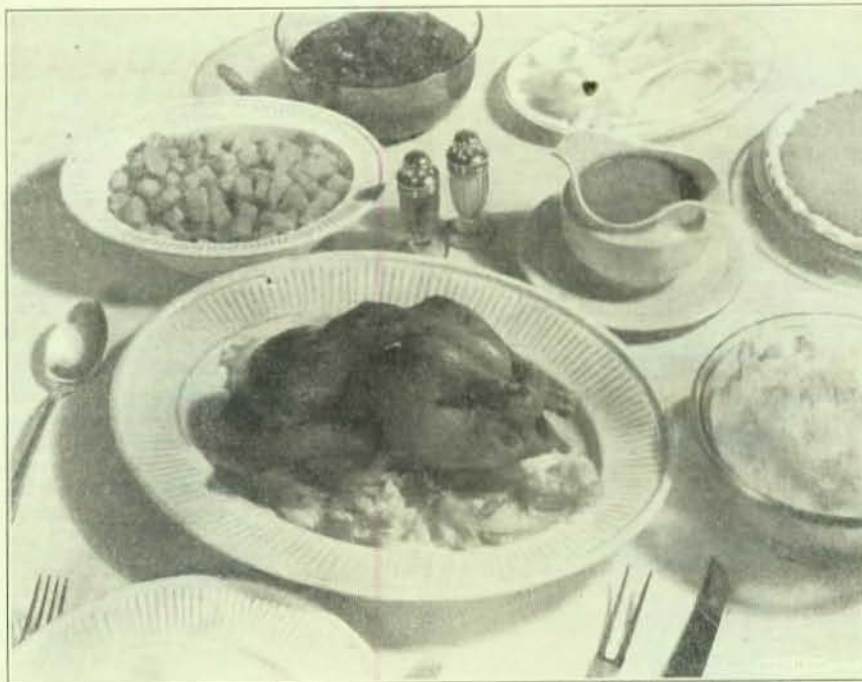


Photo Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

A holiday dinner that is festive but not expensive! Pot roasted chicken graces the table, along with mashed potatoes, diced turnips, celery, cranberry sauce, delicious gravy; and pumpkin pie for dessert.

well mixed and hot. Sprinkle salt inside the chicken and fill it lightly with the hot stuffing.

Gravy

For each cup of gravy desired, use 2 tablespoons of the pan drippings and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of flour. Blend fat and flour thoroughly in the skillet, add 1 cup of milk, and stir until blended. Add chopped parsley, salt and pepper to season.

Giblets

Simmer giblets (heart, liver and gizzard) in a small kettle with a little water until tender. Giblets may be chopped and added to the gravy, or may be served whole on the platter with the chicken, as preferred.

Mashed Potatoes

6 medium sized potatoes
1 cup hot milk
2 teaspoons salt
White pepper
1 tablespoon butter

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE TRANSFORMERS

General

The electric arc furnace is an important and growing factor in the electrification of the iron, steel and alloy industry. It is being used for turning out superior steel castings, tool and alloy steels, and is designed for use in producing a superlative quality of gray and malleable iron. With the electric arc furnace all grades of iron and steel which are made in the cupola, crucible, converter, bessemer and open hearth furnaces can be produced in a single electric furnace by means of the melting, refining and superheating processes. This means a saving in floor space, more production per unit of cost and a general overall saving in labor and material; the result is a better product.

Electric arc furnace transformers of Westinghouse manufacture are the result of years of experience in both design and construction. Realizing the rapid and severe short circuits and overloads which transformers for this service are subjected to, special attention is given to the engineering and manufacturing of the core and coils. The low voltage leads are interlaced as much as possible in order to prevent hot spots within the cover which are due to the magnetic field set-up around the current carrying conductors. Interlacing of the leads also decreases the losses and keeps the reactance in the leads to a minimum. The low voltage terminals are connected to the coils by means of a special brazing-welding process utilizing a special Westinghouse alloy prepared for the purpose.

Since the electric arc is not stable, it is necessary to have sufficient reactance in series with the arc across the constant voltage supply so that the current will increase with the voltage if the voltage is increased. The amount of this reactance will depend upon the inherent reactance of the transformer; the external reactance of the reactor; the reactance in the leads; frequency; current and kind of furnace and metal. The reactance of the transformer and reactor is specified by the furnace builder, the reactor having taps so that the total reactance can be varied. Reactors may be mounted in the main transformer tank or externally in a separate tank. The iron core reactors for furnace transformers are designed so that the core will have sufficient cross section so that the iron will not saturate before the current has come up to two and one-half times normal full load current, thereby insuring an even increase in the reactance until this point is reached.

Because of the different requirements for melting, refining and superheating, furnace transformers are built having a large range in low voltage. On account of the small number of turns in the low voltage winding and on account of the heavy copper used, the range in low voltage is accomplished by cutting in and out the taps in the middle of the high voltage windings, thus keeping the impressed voltage constant. Sometimes the low voltage is varied by changing the high voltage connection from delta to star connection on the same line voltage, the capacity being reduced proportionately. The taps and delta-star connections are made outside of that transformer. This necessitates bringing all leads and ends of phases out of the cover through bushings. Tap

changing can be accomplished by means of the no load tap changers where occasion warrants this accessory.

Construction

Furnace transformers are built mostly in the shell form of construction, although they are available in other types. On account of the ever increasing use of the three-phase, equiangular located electrode furnace, most of the furnace transformers are of the three-phase type. Oil-insulated, water-cooled transformers are used almost exclusively for this type of service, since the electrodes are mostly water-cooled, and because water-cooled transformers have a smaller floor space than self-cooled transformers of the same rating. However, self-cooled transformers are sometimes used especially where the cost of water is exceptionally high and where space is plentiful.

SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

Applications

The modern synchronous motors can now be furnished for any constant speed application—a complete line of slow and high speed synchronous motors has been developed to meet the demand for motors that combine features of high torques, high efficiencies, power factor correction and that can be started as simply as induction motors.

Their ability to start any load is no longer a problem, since motors with starting torques from 50 per cent to well over 200 per cent, pull-in torques from 35 per cent to 125 per cent, and pull-out torques as high as 400 per cent, are available.

Classes of Application

The machines to which synchronous motors are usually applied can be divided into the general classifications:

First. Machines such as compressors, jordsans, pulp grinders, etc., that permit at least partial unloading during starting. Motors for these applications, therefore, usually have relatively low starting and pull-in torques ranging from 30 to 50 per cent for the former and from 30 to 40 per cent for the latter, and since the load for these applications is generally uniform, 140 to 150 per cent pull-out torque is, in most cases, ample.

Second. Applications requiring relatively low starting torques but high pull-in torques. These machines are usually of the centrifugal type, such as pumps or fans, and on this type of equipment the starting load is only that resulting from friction and inertia and consequently low starting torque can be used. Modern practice is to equip most fans and pumps with automatically-operated discharge valves so that the pump or fan is connected to the system at about the time it reaches full speed conditions. This, of course, necessitates that the motor must develop full-load torque at pull-in. Pull-out torque can be relatively low, however, since here again the load is usually uniform.

Third. Those applications requiring high starting and pull-in torques, as tube mills, ball mills, metal rolling mills, wood hogs and chippers, band saws, crushers, rubber mills, line shafts and many others. No general torque specifications for this class can be made, since each application presents its own problem.

For applications requiring unusually high

starting torque, such as tube and ball mills, engineers developed a motor known as the "simplex," a two-bearing type of salient pole synchronous motor which develops high starting and pull-in torques with low starting current without the use of any intermediate member such as a clutch or brake band. The general construction of this motor is similar to that used in the standard type "HR" low speed synchronous motor.

SWITCHBOARD INSTRUMENTS

Type BT Instruments

Direct current; body diameter two inches. Scale length, left zero 1½; semi-left 1½ inches. Accuracy 3 per cent; moving vane movement; white dials; rear clamp mounting.

Construction

Case. The case proper is of pressed brass with an overall dimension of 2¼ inches in diameter and ½ inch deep for the rear-clamp-mounting type, and 2 9/16 inches in diameter and ½ inch deep for the front-mounting type. When furnished with a porcelain cap, the overall depth is 1½ inches. The body diameter is 2 inches for either construction.

Capacities. Center-zero ammeters are available in capacities from 5-0-5 amperes to 60-0-60 amperes and the left zero ammeter from .2 amperes to 75 amperes. All center zero ammeters and all left zero ammeters, five amperes and above, have one-piece yoke. The user has to insert from one to 14 turns of insulated wire, depending upon the capacity. Below five amperes, the left zero ammeters are furnished with a yoke coil. Double range ammeters are also available. No shunts are needed with any BT ammeter. The milliammeters can have scales as low as 10 milliamperes.

The voltmeters from three to 160 volts have yoke coils wound of fine copper wire. Voltmeters are also furnished with double-range scale and resistors so that by means of a switch they may be used on several different circuits. The voltmeters and milliammeters are supplied with a porcelain cap that protects the yoke coil. There are two terminal screws mounted on this porcelain cap for making connections. The instruments without these covers, that have a coil on the yoke, have leads from the coil six inches long.

The rear-clamp-mounting type has U-shaped clamps for holding the instrument firm in the mounting hole.

Resistance of Voltmeters for Single Ranges

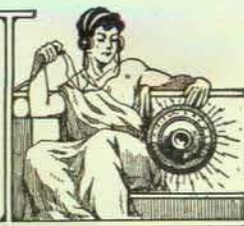
Volts	Ohms per Volt	Volts	Ohms per Volt
3	20	12	80
3.75	25	15	85
5	40	25	100
7.5	40	120	100
10	70	150	100

In the double-range voltmeters, the resistance in ohms per volt of the high range is the same as that of the low range given above.

The milliammeters are of high resistance. All of the center zero ammeters are calibrated for metal dash or metal mounting panel. They can also be furnished calibrated for wooden or Micarta panels at the same price.



RADIO



PUTTING LIGHT TO WORK

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member I. R. E., Member A. I. E. E.

Radio Technique Steps Outside Its Chosen Field With Light-Sensitive Cells and Associated Equipment

ALTHOUGH the photo-electric or light-control technique has been known for several decades past, it is only within the past decade that it has progressed beyond the confines of an interesting laboratory experiment or a startling demonstration. The earlier types of light-sensitive cells, making use of the element selenium, were generally quite crude and unstable in operation, so that their applications were quite limited. More recently, the highly sensitive potassium and caesium photo-electric cells have made their appearance, of remarkable stability and response, but involving a high degree of amplification because of the minute energy which they pass. The radio art has been drawn upon quite heavily in finding practical applications for photo-electric cells, the climax being attained in the sound-on-film "talkies."

There is now being introduced in the United States an entirely new and startling form of light-sensitive cell, which revives the old selenium type but in an entirely different form. The new selenium type cells are manufactured both here and in England, the latter appearing more desirable so far as comparative tests disclose. Due to the appreciable amount of energy passed by these selenium cells, it becomes possible to reduce the associated apparatus to an absolute minimum, thereby widening the field of application many times.

Light Cell Described

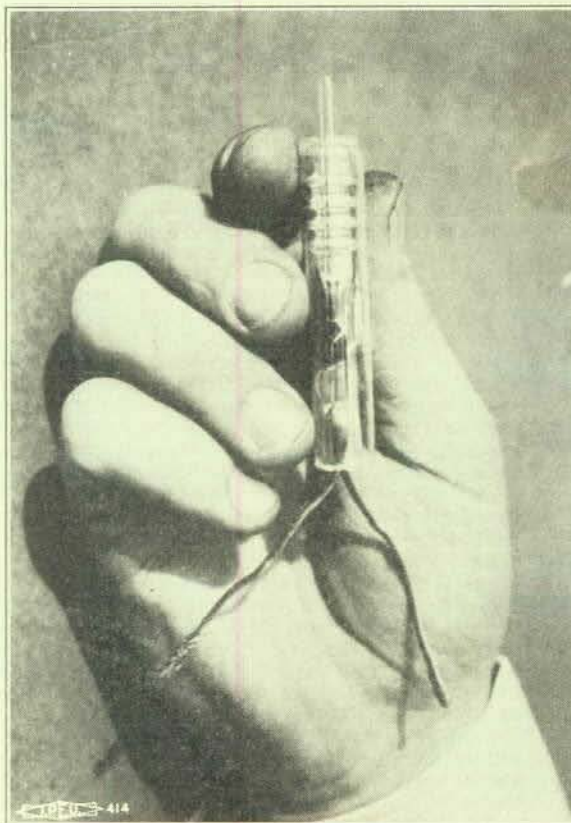
The new selenium cells are in the form of a tall, narrow glass bulb with a three-prong base. Inside the bulb is a flat plate occupying the center and supported by two heavy lead-in wires. The plate is of glass upon the front side of which are two interlocking comb-like grids or electrodes of gold, fused in place. These grids or electrodes are covered with a thin enamel of selenium, the conductivity of which changes with the amount of light falling on it, thereby providing a light-sensitive cell. Due to the appreciable amount of current that can be passed through the cell or bridge as it is called by our English friends, it becomes possible to utilize simple, practical and quite inexpensive circuits. The bridge can operate a relay direct, for controlling a circuit handling a few watts, while a second relay provided with a novel form of vacuum contact permits of handling several hundred watts for serious work. For more intricate applications, vacuum tubes can be employed, in which even

considerably less amplification is required than in the case of the usual photo-electric cell, due to the higher initial current available.

Extreme electrical and mechanical ruggedness characterizes the bridge or improved selenium type cell. No critical voltages are required for satisfactory operation, since the bridge operates independently of the applied voltage within very wide limits. It is unaffected electrically by vibration or rough handling. The life is far beyond usual expectation, since no measurable deterioration occurs with age whether on current or not.

The English type bridge, which is now available in this country, possesses an average ratio of dark resistance to resistance when subjected to an illumination of 10-foot candles of not less than 4 to 1. The bridge can be used at various voltages.

The accompanying diagram indicates how the bridge is applied for battery operation, 110-volt D. C. operation, and 110-volt A. C. operation. Inasmuch as the components and constants are indicated with each diagram, no further comment is necessary.



An Electrical Hair-Trigger—Burgess Vacuum Contact Which Makes Possible the Control of a Powerful Circuit by Means of a Delicate Force.

Varied Uses

Employing practically the standard radio technique, the simplified light control art is bound to prove an important factor in future electrical work. Already the selenium bridges are being employed in England for a variety of purposes. Street lights are controlled by bridges placed in a suitable housing at the top of the ornamental lighting poles. As the daylight fades, the light sensitive cell automatically switches on the street lights. This arrangement not only saves manual switching, but, what is more, important, it saves running a feeder back to the power house.

Bridges are also employed for smoke detection and as fire alarms. By means of a thermo-siphon arrangement, air is continually sucked from a room or a number of rooms. A beam of light is projected across the throat of the thermo-siphon. The slightest interference with the light beam causes less illumination of a bridge, which in turn controls a relay accordingly. This serves as a smoke detector. Bridges placed in different parts of a warehouse indicate any flame or light, for fire alarm purposes. Bridges are also employed as burglar alarms. An invisible beam of light is projected across a room or passageway so as to fall on a bridge. Any object that passes through the beam causes the bridge to actuate an alarm. A bridge placed in a store window may serve to flash on the store lights when the policeman shines a flashlight on its plate.

Almost Human

In industry, the bridge has a wide field of application. It can be employed for counting, without physical contact with the objects themselves, which is a decided advantage. It may be used for sorting, either for size or appearance, actuating relays which in turn control mechanical sorting apparatus. The bridge is capable of all kinds of routine counting, sorting, checking and other work.

In order to reduce the associated apparatus to the simplest proportions, there has also been introduced with the bridge an ingenious form of electrical contact, known as the vacuum contact. Virtually an electrical hair trigger, this device makes possible the handling of a considerable wattage by an exceedingly delicate controlling force. Indeed, it may be actuated by the telephone type relay, which in turn may be operated either by a few cells of battery controlled by the bridge, or by the output of a single dry-battery vacuum tube which in turn is controlled directly by the bridge.

The vacuum contact comprises a glass bulb which has been evacuated

(Continued on page 611)

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Telephone Cable Has Six Coverings

The new telephone cable, designed by telephone engineers to be laid directly in a trench without conduit coverings, has no less than six protective coverings to keep the wires dry and safe from damage. The inner core consists of the circuit wires, each one wrapped with paper. This paper is of different colors, so as to facilitate the easy picking out of each pair which form a circuit. As there are not enough colors to take care of all the wires in a large cable—which may be as high as 3,600—the wires are grouped together in quads, each one having a complete series of colors which are duplicated in each quad.

Outside of this bundle of paper-insulated wires is a seamless lead sheath which forms a water-tight protective covering to keep moisture from the insulated wires. Outside of this lead sheath is wound a layer of paper, thoroughly impregnated with asphalt, to keep out moisture. Around this are two layers of jute yarn, also thoroughly impregnated with asphalt, and rove in different directions for strength and protection. The next protective cover consists of two layers of malleable steel tape, imparting both strength and flexibility to the cable.

When this has been completed the cable is once more passed through waterproofing and protective compounds, and two additional rovings of asphalt impregnated jute yarn are applied, after which the outside coating is put on. This consists of a mixture of whitening, water and a small amount of glue. This outer coating serves two purposes: First, it prevents the layers of cable from sticking together while on the reel; and, second, because it is white it lessens the amount of heat from the sun which is absorbed by the cable when out in the open.

After the cable has been tested for electrical defects it is given a final test to make certain that the lead sheath immediately surrounding the bundle of wires is absolutely tight. To make this test, an automobile tire valve is sealed into one end of the cable which is then filled with dry gas under about 15 pounds pressure. After several hours if no drop in pressure has occurred, the cable is released for use.

At the present time one of these new cables is being laid in Texas. Each reel weighs approximately 9,000 pounds.

The laying of the cable is comparatively simple. A relatively shallow trench is dug by means of a trench machine or deep plow, and the cable is towed along by a caterpillar tractor and unreels into the trench, after which a refill machine pushes the excavated earth back on top of the cable, and the job is done.

Production of Electricity in England

Figures released by the United States Department of Commerce show that for the year ended March 31, 1929, the total number of kilowatt hours of electricity generated in England was 8,451,000,000. This compares with a total of 6,992,300,000 kilowatt hours for the previous year.

Of the total generated during the year ended March 31, 1929, a total of 7,003,400,000 kilowatt hours was actually sold. This compares with a total of 5,868,100,000 kilowatt hours for the year ended March 31, 1928.

The per capita consumption was 195 kilowatt hours as compared with a per capita consumption in the United States of 800 kilowatt hours per year.

The Electricity Commissioners of Great Britain in their report for the calendar year 1928 give the total consumption in Great Britain as a whole as 7,603,240,000, or 171 kilowatt hours per capita.

Electricity on the Farm

As a direct result of experiments carried on by the electrical industry during the past few years, to determine the character of farm work which could be performed by electricity to better advantage than by the older methods previously in use, almost 100,000 additional farms were for the first time served with electric power during 1929, bringing the total electrified farms in the United States up to 557,700. These figures apply strictly to rural districts and not to farms located in or near cities or towns. This is an increase of about 21 per cent.

It is estimated that the total number of farms in the United States is 6,371,640, so that only 8.8 per cent are now reached by electric service.

The states which showed the largest numerical growth during the year were California with 9,970, Michigan with 7,648, Wisconsin with 7,477 and Ohio with 7,470. In New England, Maine stands very high in the proportion of farms having electric service, and, in fact, all of the New England States showed a much higher proportion than the average for the whole country, although California still maintains the lead in both number of farms and percentage of the total which have electric service.

Aluminum Street Car Built in Worcester

The Osgood-Bradley Company, builders of electric street cars in Worcester, Mass., has recently completed a novel design of street car for the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Railways Company in which aluminum is used almost exclusively. Outside of the wheels, axles, gears and springs, practically no metal other than aluminum is used in the structural parts of the car.

The total weight of this car, which seats 42 people, is 25,242 pounds, the body itself weighing only 14,000 pounds. This car is fitted with four 50-horsepower motors, or a total power equipment of 200 horsepower, and is capable of accelerating from a dead stop at the rate of more than four and one-half miles per hour per second. To insure safety, the braking equipment has been designed of sufficient size to permit deceleration at the rate of five miles per hour per second, enabling the car to operate at high speeds through traffic comparable to that used by the private automobile.

In this car part of the seats consist of the single bucket type, set at an angle facing forward, so that each rider has an individual seat. The frames of these seats, as are all other parts of the car, are made of aluminum. There are no straps, but stanchions extending from the floor to the ceiling are placed at each seat to provide ample support for standees during rush hours.

One feature of the car is the large amount of glass window space, the window frames being entirely of aluminum and the posts between being cut down to the narrowest possible size.

rowest possible size.

The car is equipped for both hand and foot operation—that is, power may be regulated either by means of a hand lever or a foot treadle, similar to automobile practice, and the brakes are applied in the same manner.

Another feature of the car is that the outside, overall height is more than one foot less than standard cars in use at the present time.

The system of forced ventilation insures a uniform change of air within the car without the necessity of opening windows or doors.

1,823,152 New England Homes Use Electricity

According to Electrical Merchandising, at the end of 1929 there was a total of 19,721,486 homes in the United States served by electric light. Of this number, 1,823,152 are located in the New England states, which stand very high in the proportion of electrified homes to the total number.

This represents a gain by the whole country of 887,516 during 1929, the increase in New England being 77,736. Massachusetts leads all other New England states with 987,804. Connecticut is second with 365,819, and Rhode Island is third with 153,135. Maine has 140,868, New Hampshire 98,010, and Vermont 77,516.

New York leads all the states with a total of 2,837,723. Pennsylvania is second with 1,797,360. Illinois comes next with 1,555,200, and California 1,408,350. The only other state which has more than 1,000,000 is Ohio, with 1,318,790. The smallest state in the number of electrified homes is Nevada, with 13,916.

New Type of Trolley Car

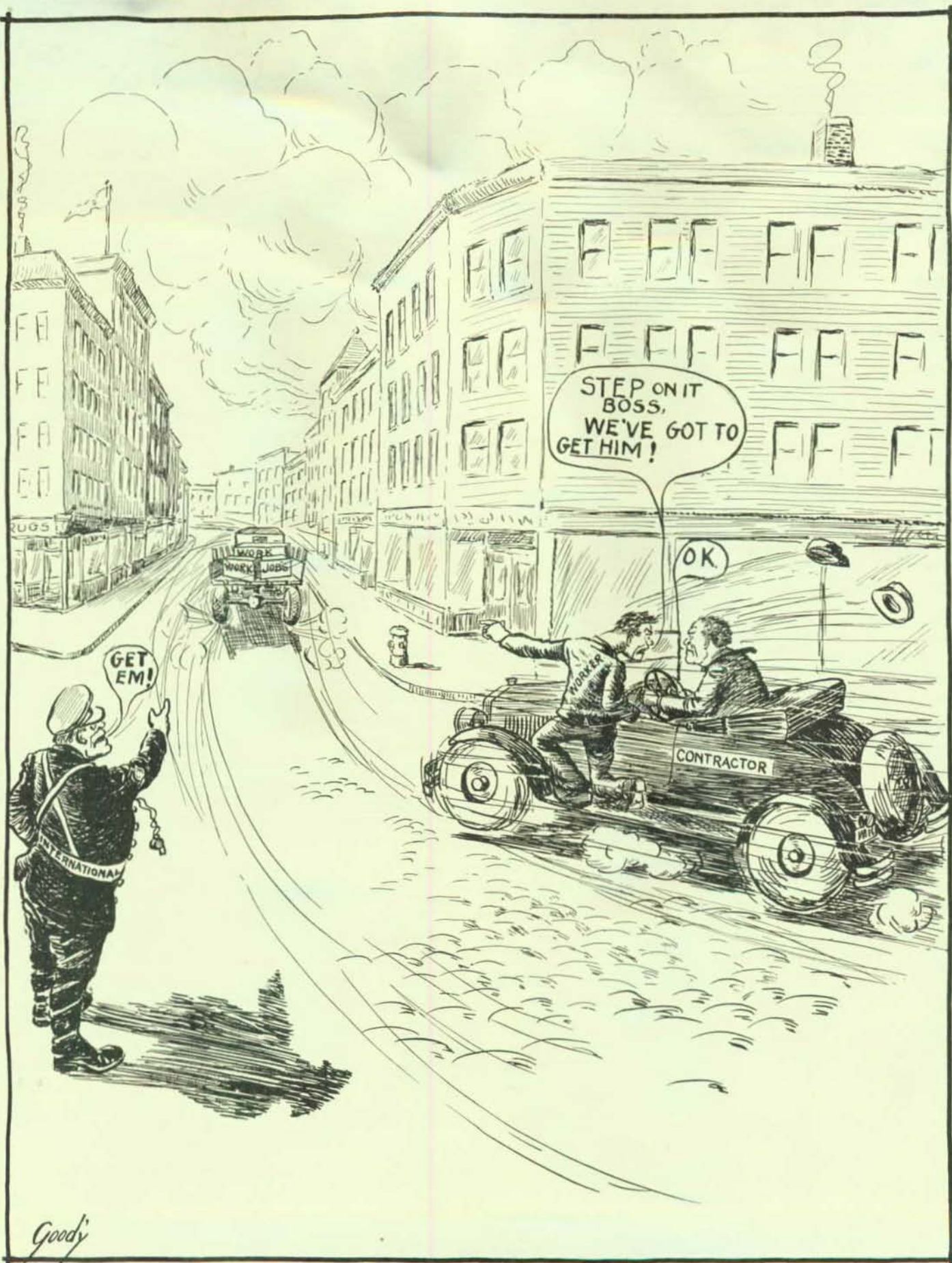
Working upon similar lines followed in the United States in the construction of trolley cars, for the purpose of producing quieter running, more comfortable and faster street cars, a new car has been developed by the Liverpool Corporation Tramways of London, England, in which the motors and driving mechanism are solidly built into the truck, which forms an integral part of the car body, making a very rigid construction with a minimum of unsprung weight.

Power is transmitted to the axle by means of a spiral bevel gear. The car has two double trucks, each driven by a 60-horsepower motor. All four axles are driving axles, the motor and truck comprising a single unit. The motor is mounted longitudinally, with a pinion at each end which drives a spiral bevel gear mounted on a quill surrounding each axle. Roller bearings are fitted on the quill and armatures of the motors. These roller bearings reduce wear and maintain the correct pitch between pinion and gear, resulting in lower maintenance cost and decidedly quieter operation.

It is said that in appearance and comfort this new car does not approach the latest American practice in design of body and type of seating facilities. Particular attention, however, has been paid to quietness of operation and speed, as well as to entrance and exit facilities, to decrease stopping time and increase the average speed per hour.

THE RACE

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Put the Wage Scale Back in the Pants

At least some workers can be happy. The Birmingham Labor Advocate carries the report of the satisfactory settlement of a "controversy" between the Liberty Overall Company and the United Garment Workers, with a wage cut of 25 per cent restored to overall workers "and a modification of the wage scale in the pants was adjusted satisfactory to all concerned."

* * *

Some more home made poems, sez Joe.

Sad and Hopeful

I have a sad story to tell you, friends,
A story that's seldom been told;
Waiting and praying for hopeful mends,
To take us out of this cold.

It wasn't so many months away,
When full crews were out on the job;
And let me tell you, by the way,
That a person must almost sob.

The old gang of ours is broken up,
Each getting a day or two per week;
But some day we hope to go over the top,
And then things won't look so bleak.

The I. B. E. W. is fighting for us,
And that's where our future lies;
We're all waiting for the big grand rush,
And then there'll be no more cries.

JOE YARVICE,

L. U. No. 9.

* * *

A good one from Goody of Local No. 103—

The electrician returned home one evening
to find his small son waiting for him
at the gate with a large bandage round his
hand.

"Hello, Georgie!" he exclaimed. "Cut
your finger?"

The lad shook his head.

"No, father."

The electrician looked puzzled.

"What's happened, then?" he asked.

George gazed at his hand with pride.

"I picked up a pretty little fly, father,"
he said, "and one end wasn't insulated."
—Cleveland Press.

* * *

The Law of Change

The law of change affects us all,
From the cradle to the grave;
Ever changing, great and small,
Winter, spring, summer, fall,
Alike for master and for slave—
Changing, changing, changing!

Others have passed this way before,
And had their day of pomp and power;
Leaving behind their earthly store,
Passing through the darkened door,
At their appointed hour—
Passing, passing, passing!

Mighty kingdoms have faded off
The stoical face of mother earth;
Savant and fool alike may scoff
At prophet's warning, sneer and laugh,
Seeing not democracy's struggle for birth—
Laughing, scoffing, fading!

The handwriting now is on the wall,
Nero needs must fiddle.
Hear the cry for public dole,
Charity without a soul,
Congress all a-diddle.
Nero, sell your fiddle!

CLAUD PHIPPS,

L. U. No. 18.

* * *

A Depression Dream

I dreamed the depression was over,
Dreamed 'twas a thing of the past.
No one was idle, no one was hungry;
Justice and peace reigned at last.

Men who labored with tools or pen,
"The man with the hoe," or plow,
Got his rightful share of what he produced
And humanity prospered now.

The man in the woods, on the sea, in the
air,

Or down in the bowels of the earth.
Was not being robbed by some white-col-
ored sloth;

He was getting more what he was worth.

Children no longer were slaves at a loom,
Nor serfs in a mill or a mine.

They played and they romped, as children
should,

Out in the glorious sunshine.

Mothers were not working out in the
fields,

Nor in factories, office or store.

They watched o'er their kids, took care of
their homes,

And worried and fretted no more.

Smiles now adorned their motherly faces,
Love of living shone out of their eyes;
Smiles that were honest and truthful and
happy.

No need for their living of lies.

Grandmas and Grandpas sat snugly secure,
In sweet-smelling, rose-covered bowers,
Fearing no mortgage nor potter's field;
Enjoying life's golden hours.

No billionaires, no racketeers,

Legal or otherwise,

To strut and swagger and snub honest men,
And live by cheating and lies.

Men had learned to master the machine,
Instead of it mastering men.

The power man's brain had developed
Was proving a blessing to them.

"Utopian," you say, when you read today
Of things as they ought to be,
But a long time ago, men would always
say "No."

At predictions of things we can see.

Sure, it's a dream, but dreams can come
true,

And, what's more, your knowledge en-
hance.

Nothing was ever accomplished
Till envisioned by men in advance.

Nothing can stop me from dreaming;
No tyrant, no law, can do that.

My voice may be stilled, my pen may be
stopped,

But I'll still use what's under my hat.

BY A. WIREMAN.

Whither Away, John?

What has become of Masterson,
Our poet laureate;
Who bid his friends a last farewell,
Then left the Buckeye state?
Perhaps he's gone to Boulder Dam,
To start a local there;
And then in time our Uncle Sam
Will make that job all fair.

Has anyone here seen Masterson,
Who sadly went away?
I wonder if he's riding on
A freight train to L. A.?
He seems to know just how one feels,
Who can't work at his trade,
And learn to live on two scant meals,
For which some friend has paid.

I'll make this bet for Masterson,
And I won't lose my guess;
He'll write our Ed. in Washington,
To give his last address;
For even though his hopes are slim,
He will read this WORKER;
And then sometime we'll hear from him,
For John is not a shirker!

WALTER H. HENDRICK,

Newfane, Vt.

P.S.:

I'm chopping wood in old Vermont,
At \$2.00 per cord;
By working hard the whole amount,
It ought to pay my board.

W. H. H.

* * *

We're glad to hear from you, John, send
us your address next time to answer Hend-
rick's question.

A Philanthropist

If I only had the brains
To do what I desire,
You would see rushing trains
Beneath electric wire.

From the shore of Atlantic
To the rich Pacific Coast,
You'd see the lines gigantic
On every tower and post.

All over this U. S. A.
I'd string copper lines;
That's if I had my way
To use the men with Kleins.

Whose body-belts and safeties
Then would be in demand,
And the woodmen's fallen trees
Would build lines overland,

To keep life in the wire
For all the electric things
Produced in our empire
Where great ideas spring.

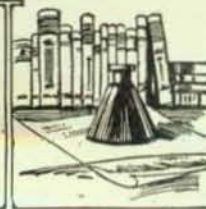
Then I'd leave this latitude
With its murmuring pines,
And in a sunny clime go nude
Among the flowers and vines,

Where this sort of creation
Can furnish lots of beans,
For the linemen in the nation
Who flock to New Orleans.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, the old year sure is going out fast and still many of the boys hoping and praying that there will be some kind of a break for the best, for the old bills sure are piling up fast, and you can tear them up but they come around every week just the same and pretty soon the old coal bill will be coming in and the old snow falling, and Old Man Wind shaking the windows and we still looking around the corner for the good old days.

Today work and wages are withheld from great numbers of our members who stand among the seven millions of unemployed, wondering and waiting for some hope, some in despair, for the possible day's work, and the possible day's pay. It sure is a tough sight to see the men of all trades in the day room, men of all trades that had a smile on their faces and were neat and clean, and now they look so sad and unshaven and clothes hanging on them, hating to go back home to the family with that same old cry, nothing doing yet; men willing to do anything for a day's work and not able to get it, but I don't really think our boys are as bad hit as some of the other trades that have not had men employed for nearly a year.

We only have one good job in town just now and that is being held up for material and labor grievances. Our business manager is being called up there nearly every day on complaints that our men are not doing enough work and we know that the men on the job are working real hard to make a record on the job to show that they are capable of doing any kind of electrical work, but they are never satisfied, they laid off a bunch of men and our business manager sent up a new bunch of men, but still they are not satisfied, for I really think they did not want our men in the first place.

We had one of the best power foremen in the city placed on that job, a Brother who has done that kind of work for years all around New England, but he could not satisfy them, so I suppose when all the hill work is done on the job, they will finish it with their old men, for I never have seen any corporation that was favorable to organized labor yet and I have been in the business quite a good many years. It was always forced upon them, and now when the time calls for them to help out the unemployed workers, they fall by the wayside.

Springfield is now passing through its regular primary election period and we have quite a few Brothers who are running for office in the city election, and also a couple of contractors who are in the field, but I have not heard of any case as yet when a Brother is running against a contractor for office; that would sure be something to write home about. I can't realize what the big attraction is all of a sudden to have so many union men for all trades running for office and we are hoping that we will see the biggest part, if not all, elected on Tuesday, November 3, for they sure can be more of a help inside than being outside telling the office holders what to do.

That sure was a wonderful article President Broach had in the October JOURNAL in regards to each member being a salesman,

READ

Doles for bankers, by L. U. No. 130.

Our officers in Vancouver, by L. U. No. 213.

That swift kick in the pants, by L. U. No. 77.

Wichita visiting New York, by L. U. No. 271.

Relief is not charity, by L. U. No. 584.

Savannah women help Atlanta, by L. U. No. 508.

One good job helps, by L. U. No. 586.

Birmingham makes real progress, by L. U. No. 136.

How Mr. Gifford's operating company helps swell the jobless, by L. U. No. 151.

Anti-depression talk—with a vengeance, by L. U. No. 53.

Better work distribution needed, by L. U. No. 309.

What "We, the People" Talk about—L. U. No. 65.

Gains made by the organization, by L. U. No. 427.

President Broach on the coast, by L. U. No. 125.

Troubles accrue, by L. U. No. 7.

Toll of the jobs, by L. U. No. 308. These letters positively hit the high-water mark of interest, originality and informativeness.

but it will mean changing of many a local by laws, especially in Local No. 7, as we forbid members soliciting work for contractors.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Another month has passed by and Thanksgiving Day is nearly here. These frosty mornings remind a fellow that winter is not far away. The situation does not look so rosy for the coming winter but I guess if we look around us we can always find some one worse off than we are.

There is not much work going on here at present although there are a few medium-sized jobs which have been recently completed or are nearing completion, such as the DeVilbiss High School, Federal Building, postoffice in Fremont, Ohio, and Catholic School in Monroe, Mich.

By the time this is in print, the municipal election will be over. At the present time we have a mayor and twenty-one man council form of government. There are two proposed amendments to the city charter to be voted on at this election (November 3). One provides for a city manager with a council of 21 members, one chosen from each ward. The other provides for a city manager with a council of nine members, four elected at large and one from each of five districts. The Chamber of Commerce is agitating for a city manager plan and their reasons are quite obvious to anyone after a little study

of the subject. The building trades locals here have put on a campaign against the city manager government in any form. Although the city manager with a 21-man council is the more favorable of the two plans, the locals went on record as opposed to both plans, mainly because they feared that if they favored one of the plans there might be some confusion on the part of the voters and they might unintentionally cast their ballot for the plan to which we were still opposed. The present government, although not perfect by any means, could be a lot worse as far as favoring union labor is concerned, and the present council is the most friendly to organized labor we have had in years.

I see by tonight's paper (October 22) that the five closed banks here are planning to consolidate as one and open about December 15, 1931. Let's hope that they can bring about some kind of a sound reorganization plan because that will be better for the depositors than forced liquidation, which would pay only a small per cent of the amount due.

The meetings are still going strong on attendance but I would still like to see some of the members who do not get down very often. Let's see you down to the next meeting, fellows.

HARRY B. VAN FLEET.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

A news report from Washington says that the depression is due to a state of mind; that is that people keep talking about it so much that Old Man Depression still thinks he is welcome and refuses to leave. Far be it from us to entertain the old boy any longer so here goes.

Everything is rosy in this neck of the woods. Contracts have been let for 50 buildings 75 stories high to be built by union labor at five bucks a day above the prevailing union scale. The Chamber of Commerce invited all the B. A.'s to their meetings and as they entered the hall they were given the French salute (a kiss on both cheeks). The B. A.'s were so overcome they returned the salute twice. Before the meeting ended the B. A.'s made a resolution asking the C. of C. to pay their salaries instead of drawing on the union; this passed with a whoop. The question of unemployment came up, and was set aside as all agreed there was no such a thing. Truly this was the millennium. If there could be anything more beautiful we have never seen it. The feeling of Brotherhood was so great and infectious that the B. A.'s for the outside electrical workers threw their arms around the B. A.'s for the narrow backs and gave them the French salute. The narrow backs were so overcome two of them fainted and had to be carried out.

A resolution by the C. of C. to declare an unlimited moratorium passed unanimously. It was agreed that all buildings less than 21 stories should be torn down and bigger and better ones built. The grain members agreed to give two dollars a bushel to the farmers for their 30 cent wheat. It was estimated that it would take 20,000 line-men and about 30,000 inside men to put over

this benevolent program; the B. A. agreeing to furnish the men. As there is no such a thing as unemployment here the help will be hard to get. During the discourse of the evening some radical, uncouth B. A.'s brought up the question of light, power, telephone and gas rates; it looked like this delicate question would disturb the peace of the evening, but the spirit of Brotherhood had buried itself so deep in the hearts of those present that it was settled right away by the utility magnates present who agreed to cut rates 50 per cent. The bankers had sat silently by but could no longer hold back their emotion. Their spokesman asked for the floor, which was granted, and what a speech and what a man! He said the banks were full of money that was ready to go out and from now on there would be no interest on any loans. One more resolution was brought up; that was that the word "depression" should be stricken from the dictionary. This carried with a whoop. The meeting ended with all reciting the Sermon on the Mount and the singing of the Internationale.

Brothers, if this don't drive Old Man Depression away, I give up.

Brother Jack Wade, who has been quite sick, is improving and every one hopes to see Jack back on the job soon.

Local No. 53 has formed an auxiliary of toothless members, Haigh, Crawford, Arther and Epperson being charter members. They hope to build up the order as time goes on. We believe they will as some of the boys are getting on to that age, too.

T. MCGURN.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, we have been repressed some more; remember that 98c, Local No. 60 had in the bank? All we have now is a claim against a closed bank, and just when we had a start towards saving that first dollar, and were taking the advice of all these expert financial writers about not keeping your money out of circulation, etc., etc.

Local No. 60 was hit twice in the same place and the second blow caused internal injuries. First, we had all our assets frizz up in a closed bank, and then while our good man Assets was lying there listening to the birdies, the referee all washed up and ready to leave, here comes Assets' twin brother, Resources, and did he take a beating? I did not wait for the count, it did not seem necessary.

Upon inquiring into the causes of this second catastrophe, we found that a large number of our members who had, in the past, been able to keep up their dues, assessments, etc., also eat a little now and then, had also left their mittens at home during the big freeze, and most of those that were not caught in the first blizzard were on hand for the second about a week later.

The financial weather man says the freezing is over for this year. Thanks, old man, we have had plenty.

In my letter this month I had intended making an impassioned plea for a concerted effort by organized labor for an immediate pardon for Mooney, who has been in that native son jail a long, long time, but the more I study over it the less impressed I am with the idea.

I am half inclined to think that it would be a dirty trick to get him out right now with Christmas coming on and no Santa Claus. But all joking aside, it's about time organized labor forced the issue on this. We have enough troubles any way so that



JOSEPH LYONS

In the death of Joseph Lyons in Chicago, a member of this organization since 1907, and an International Representative since 1914, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers suffered a heavy loss. He was widely known in the labor movement. He was a loyal member and a resourceful representative. His death occurred October 13. Joseph Lyons was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 7, 1872. He was initiated in Local Union No. 9 in 1907. He also held membership in Local Unions Nos. 58, 153 and 697.

one more will not make any difference. Let's go!

As to employment. It has been reported that at a specially called board of directors meeting of a large factory, after a long and heated discussion it was decided that there should be one extra base plug in each room.

Hurrah! Whoa! Wait a minute. Upon investigation by a thoroughly competent committee selected by, for and from the aforesaid board of directors it was found that there was only one room in the aforesaid factory and it already had two base plugs, for which no use could be found. The question then arose as to whether these two plugs for which no use could be found should be classed as extra and one dismantled so as to conform to the decision of the aforesaid board or whether another should be installed. I believe the League of Nations will eventually get this question.

I believe we have sufficient members to take care of this job when it comes up.

WM. L. CANZE.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Seen or heard in Yellowstone National Park. (Facts extracted from a lineman's diary; some sad, some amusing.)

A man grumbling because his wife had failed to remove each and every bone from a trout previous to frying it.

A bulldog becoming so enraged over burning his tongue in a boiling hot spring that he jumped in and was never seen again.

A woman camper from Tennessee, chinning with a New York druggist's wife from the next tent, popped this one: "Do you think that Colgate's baby powder is as good as Lydia Pinkham's Compound?"

An empty gallon tin fruit can, setting bottom-side-up on the ground, a small, hot fire underneath it, four strips of bacon formed in a square and a couple of eggs in the center frying peacefully away.

An automobile containing a man and a woman, accidentally backing over a cliff in Grand Canyon, passing between two large trees with less than one and one-half inches of clearance between them; either tree, had the car struck it, would have saved them, but they went to their death hundreds of feet below.

An auto manufacturer's wife (presumably his anyway) meowing because she could find no directions on a can of Log Cabin syrup, and the while the flap-jacks, made from some patent flour, were scorching themselves into oblivion.

A young black bear making away with an old-fashioned telescope which contained food; the old grip, which had been pawed from the rear seat of a Model T Lix, weighed nearly as much as the cub that had succeeded in moving it 100 feet from the car before he could be located.

An old gentleman from somewhere besides the west inquiring of a forest ranger: "Can you tell me, sir, in what part of this country I'll find the 'yellow stones'?"

A fellow grouchy parting with a \$10 "frog-hide," the sum being paid as a fine for having in his possession 11 trout. (Ten is the limit.)

A lineman heaving a few glass insulators at a big brown bear that had tripped over a pay-out reel which had been left with a simple self-breaking device. (I say, Mr. Editor and readers, when that lineman traveled back 11 pole-lengths to see what was the matter—well, the old diary doesn't cite the grammar which flew with the insulators which came handily forth from his overall bib.)

TIP.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

(Past, Present and Future)

Editor:

Looking backward at the trades union movement in the United States may give the sincere student of economics a true perspective for the near, and the distant future. Now, as in the past, human nature runs true to form: times of great prosperity give birth to orgies of spending and unparalleled extravagance till the line of safety between what a man can have, and what he can pay for, is crossed, and the nation faces a period of wholesale bankruptcy and commercial house cleaning. Times of depression bring in their concomitant evidence of radicalism and widespread discontent with the body social, political and industrial. The era of prosperity undermines the moral and physical fibre of a people too little used to success to handle it sanely, when it suddenly drops upon them under the red cloud of the war years. The ensuing years of hardship following in the wake of economic catastrophe see the fall of the dread reaper garnering the grain of failure and calamity.

But through the fat years and the lean years runs the golden thread of experience, man learning in the only way he has ever learned, by test and ordeal.

Unable to control the Frankenstein monster he has built in the machine and mass production, man sinks into the years of hardship and famine, and wonders in pathetic distress why the seven lean kine eat up the seven fat kine, and have nothing to show for it but social and industrial disaster.

Man has become the victim of the un-

changing cycles, and has yet to find a lever that will move his world into a continuous cycle of prosperity and well-being. At present there are no signs on the intellectual horizon that the lever has been found. Some suggest sales tax, others the frightful excesses of communism, and yet others propose to find a disastrous solution in low wages.

And the trades union worker taught to believe in himself as part of the consumer power that must keep the wheels turning by buying back their quota of the product, finds himself cut to the bare necessities in a world hell-bent for retrenchment, a world loaded down with too much of everything but good horse sense.

The member of the A. F. of L. knows, or should know, that he is the advance guard of the army of workers marching painfully toward the goal of the American standard of living, with the ever-increasing profits of the machine more equitably distributed in higher wages and fewer working hours with little or no unemployment. But, when the lean years arrive he finds himself suddenly between the economic devil of unemployment and the deep sea of lower wages for whatever hours of work he may be able to secure from time to time. From the advance guard of sustained consumer power he finds himself relegated by a swift kick in the pants to the rear guard of the rock bottom minimum of existence for a white man. He is puzzled and rubs his furrowed brow, striving for the solution of a seemingly interminable and unanswerable problem.

There are moments of vision when he thinks he can see the cause of this economic and social degeneracy: He visualizes the billionaire industrial magnate Peter, getting ready to trounce the billionaire industrial magnate Paul, by cutting wages and salaries in order to make the required dividends on vast pyramids of watered stocks. He sees Paul breaking more than even with Peter by going him one better; he increases hours of labor, reduces wages at the same time, and lays off a few hundred mechanics by installing some more robot machinery. This is common in all the unorganized crafts. The A. F. of L. unions strive manfully, with considerable acumen and strenuous loyalty to halt the downward tide of low wages, decreasing consumer power, unemployment, lower wages still, increased taxation, mounting charities, more unemployment, communism, and the threat of food riots. Just as there was no ceiling to the upward trend, so now, there seems to be no bottom to the downward. But depressions reach their bottom and give way to the eternal rebound.

In the distressing interim, the member of the A. F. of L. has seen his organization under fire, has learned the priceless virtue of loyalty in himself, and patience in his leaders; and knows now, if he never knew it before, the incalculable value of organization.

In a world of unemployment, depression and universal economic distress, the member of the A. F. of L. stands shoulder to shoulder with his fellow workers for the conservation of the living wage, reasonable hours of labor, and proper working conditions. He is also able to realize that he, and his fellow members, are the bulwark of labor, his organization standing squarely between the oppressive and reactionary employer and the unorganized worker without union protection who must toil for what he can get in order to live. One of the sad reflections on our capacity for mass action and collective thinking is the fact that the unorganized worker fails to thank his organized Brother for the fact that without the A. F. of L. wages would rapidly cascade to the level of the Mexican peon, for once the billionaire Peter begins to get an edge on the competition of billion-

aire Paul, wages and hours of labor are headed straight for the hades of penury and ignorance.

The story of the craft unions is the story of man's slow advancement from feudalism and serfdom to the unbroken progress of the machine age, and the recognition of man's right to enough of the products of his toil to give him and his family the essential wherewithal for the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

When employers are inclined to be harsh and unreasonable and when members of the A. F. of L. are tending to disloyalty and rebellion against their leaders, they must be reminded that one of the noblest and most successful members of the employer class, Lord Leverhulme, master soap manufacturer in Europe, speaking in the House of Lords, said: "I have to inform this noble house that nothing has ever been done for the working man in England that was not forcibly extracted from the employers by the trades unions."

And now the employer, himself becoming economically conscious through the harassment and struggle of the depression, stops and wonders: Where is the purchasing power to absorb the output of mine, factory, farm and mill, if wages are cut to the minimum? How can he maintain the good wages of Tom, Dick and Harry, and meet the competition of his rival who has already cut to the minimum? And if he fails to keep his wheels moving, to whom will his rival sell the vast pyramids of goods he is now producing by lower wages, longer hours, and increased machinery? The intelligent employer is becoming conscious of the fact that we are living in a social organism, the injury to one part of which will seriously affect the other. It is no longer possible to rob Peter to pay Paul, for in some mysterious way Paul never will get paid from the proceeds of the robbery of his neighbor. Employers are aware of the economic fact that high wages, reasonable hours of labor, and full employment are just about all there is to consumer power. Low wages are the destroyer of consumer power. If Peter takes advantage of Paul, Paul will eventually retaliate by taking a much greater advantage of Peter. The trouble with the social organism, as the member of the A. F. of L. sees it today, lies in the alarming condition which allows either Peter or Paul to start this downward trend. One could imagine a dictator standing these pessimists in front of a firing squad and stopping the first break in prices by a salvo of hot lead. And nature, in her inevitable way, does punish our mistakes with a similar remedy; bankruptcy, hunger and communism seem a great deal worse to most of us than the firing squad.

High wages with a margin for savings means ultimately the rehabilitation of investments and the return of prosperity. The ever-increasing harvest of the wheels demands an ever-increasing consumer power to absorb the stacked product of the machine.

When employers are willing to go to school as a body and honestly study the effects of the high standards of living inseparable from the program of the A. F. of L. they will realize that their very greatest asset in any plan for the return of prosperity lies in the continued vogue of high wages, and a larger share of the product for the worker to the end that the wheels shall be kept turning and reasonable dividends derived from the equitable balance of the cost of production and distribution with the increase of consumer power, which means high wages, hours of leisure, and full employment. The intelligent employer of the near future will march in the ranks of the A. F. of L., or—he will abuse his swivel chair position, and

trade on his prejudice against union labor until a roughneck with a red flag marches into his inner sanctum, and orders him to attend a meeting of the soviets being held inside his gates.

FRANK R. WALD.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

When last I wrote to you, I was fearful that I should miss my annual trip to Panther Butte, and consoled myself with the thought that I would be able to meet Brother Broach. As matters developed I went to Panther Butte but missed seeing Brother Broach. It was indeed a disappointment not to meet President Broach, particularly so after talking with some of the Brothers and realizing how deep an impression he made upon the membership here. A joint meeting of all the locals in this vicinity was held, with good attendance, and from all reports Brother Broach gave a talk that will long be remembered. An outstanding feature was the frank and straightforward way in which he replied to questions for an hour or more after his opening speech was concluded.

It is apparent that Brother Broach made his presence felt in the coast locals in the matter of straightening up and ironing out conditions that were detrimental to the good of the Brotherhood, and his visit here cannot but result in increased activity and awakened interest. It is a source of pride to us in Local No. 125 that he evidently found this local in as healthy condition as any on the coast, and we are glad that there is now a closer contact, due to the personal acquaintance of the International President with the personnel and problems of our membership.

It is a matter of deep regret to myself that I must give you these impressions at second hand, since I was unable to meet Brother Broach personally, yet there is a satisfaction in being able to report the general reaction to his visit, knowing that it is not colored by any personal attitude of my own. My own judgment of his strength of character and fitness for the office which he holds has been strengthened more, perhaps, by the favorable impression which he has left upon the membership at large, than it would have been by personal acquaintance, because of the broader aspect, and because of the overcoming of some unfavorable prejudices which did not exist in my own thought.

Now as to Panther Butte. No, I did not get the big buck this year either. But I did get one of his little boys, and my cousin got an important member of the family which dressed 135 pounds and carried the most perfect pair of horns that I have ever seen on a deer. My brother brought down a five point buck that dressed 153 pounds. For black-tail, those were large deer, though there are bigger ones still in the woods to go after next year. Want to go along, Mr. Editor? "The oldest son" is seven years old now, and was permitted to handle a "really truly" gun for the first time this year. He carried a "22" on several hunting trips, with which he did considerable execution on targets and imaginary denizens of the forest, his crowning achievement and first kill being a half grown cotton tail rabbit which he brought down at 100 yards. This last feat properly comes under the head of "hunting accidents," as he pointed the gun up hill and fired at random, then went up and found the rabbit neatly shot through the head, and no one had known that there was a rabbit in the neighborhood before he shot. However, he was as proud of that shot as I had been a couple of days before when I killed a running deer at over 350

yards, with one shot. (Yes, Mr. Editor, I have witnesses, and I "called my shot" in the center of the left shoulder before the deer was found.)

I see that the A. F. of L. went ahead and voted for wines and beer in spite of what I wrote last month. Which all goes to prove that, in some respects, Brother Clayton is "a better man than I am, Gunga Din." He very politely told me that he considered my article on the dry question, "all wet." Maybe he is in the majority now, but I still think that his argument is, like Gunga Din's uniform, "Nothing much before, and rather less than 'arf of that be'ind!"

It reminds me of the "repression." And that, since I am now working the grave yard shift, is about the limit for this time.

DALE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

When the financial interests of the country are threatened, immediate aid is extended by the administration, as was shown in the case of the German moratorium. Apparently this was done to help Germany, but the real purpose was to insure the billions invested in that country by our capitalists against an overthrow of their government. Mr. Hoover doesn't shudder at the mention of this type of dole.

Mr. Swope's plan, acclaimed by the press as being socialistic, is nothing else than the well-known "American plan" of the open-shoppers. That this plan is of no value to labor is easily proven by the readiness in which it was accepted by those in the "higher brackets".

One can rest assured that no plan for the benefit of the toilers will come from the ones that enslave them. All of this is done for no other reason than to confuse the people, for while they are disorganized the ruling will have things pretty much their own way.

It is ridiculous for the A. F. of L. to condemn the Russian experiment which is bound to be imperfect in its infancy. The press would have us believe that those people are being forced into slavery; at any rate they are no worse than they were under the rule of the Romanoffs. What has happened in this country the past two years should disqualify us from judging others.

LUCIEN J. JOSEPH.

L. U. NO. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Give us some more smelling salts! We haven't fully recovered from the shock yet! Here is the reason for the collapse: the city government (which has never shown any partiality to organized labor) has appropriated and dispensed to us, through the city school board, \$300 for the purpose of conducting an electrical school for union members only. We're still looking for the catch! Seriously, though, it is a good thing and we appreciate it and will try to show our appreciation by good, regular attendance in large numbers. Here is the scheme: the city has appropriated \$1,200 for vocational training to be dispersed equally among four union crafts of the building trades. The trades selected were: brickmasons, plumbers, steamfitters and electricians. We have the privilege of selecting the instructor of our choice, the meeting place and time of meeting. We have selected Monday and Thursday nights at the Labor Temple. If it costs us \$5 for an instructor and \$2.50 for the hall per meeting night, our pro rata share would run us 20 weeks, or about five months. Not a bad gift, is it? The advan-

tage of this course over the usual public night school is the fact that we can start in an advanced stage. The class is to begin Monday night, October 26.

We had the pleasure of having with us during the month Brother E. J. "Boomer" Davis. We were not by him like part of a congregation was to an Evangelist here who was closing his meeting one night. Several ladies went up to shake hands with him after the meeting and one of them said: "Brother Jones, we didn't get to hear you much while you were here but we're glad to tell you good-bye!" We are not that way by Brother Davis. We were glad to have him with us, enjoyed his advice and suggestions and will be glad to have him back with us any time.

Last month I said a word to the members about upholding conditions. I would like to take the liberty to say a word to the officers about upholding the members and also seeing the by-laws enforced. I believe at times we are a little lax in our duties as executive board members and officers. I believe we are violating our obligations and not giving the local and Brothers, at times, what is coming to them. I think we sometimes let personal matters sway our better judgment in rendering decisions. We have possibly been conscientious and sincerely thought we did right and so long as a man does what he thinks is right, even though he be wrong, you can't blame him for that. But in most cases where that occurs, I think we were just a little hasty in making our decision. Let's just take a little more time, consider matters more thoroughly and think twice before we vote once! You know business is one thing and personal matter is another and ne'er the twain should meet in the executive chamber!

Another thing: I think some of us have misconstrued the meaning of some of Brother Broach's Comments. One in particular is regarding the closing of jobs, where it is necessary to give concessions to do so, that is not covered by our contract and also keeping harmony with contractors. In concluding this particular article, if I remember correctly, Brother Broach said: "but by all means, get the job!" or words to that effect. Of course in attempting to close a job we at all times strive to maintain our local conditions and wage scale. I'm wondering if Brother Broach meant, in giving concessions, if we are to run a bluff and hold out to the last ditch and give concessions as a last resort to get the job or give in at the first conference to keep harmony with the contractor? I would like for Brother Broach to re-enlighten us on this subject in the near future in his Comments.

The co-operative work plan, designed for the relief of unemployment, has reached us. At our last meeting we voted to adopt it and give it our whole-hearted support. We are now busying ourselves with the detail work such as zoning the city, etc. I hope to have a very favorable report on this work next month.

This month's bull-e-tin: In comparison to a recent move to alleviate the cotton situation, it has been suggested that we burn every third building to stimulate the real estate and building business.

JACK ASKEW.

Notice

Local Unions are being warned against a man by the name of H. L. McLaughlin, carrying card No. 283019, who presented himself to a number of locals and obtained money under false pretenses. This man was a member of the I. B. E. W. for three months in 1928; but is not now affiliated with the Brotherhood in any way.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

It is strange how considerate the large corporations are to their employees when there is any publicity attached to it that might work to their advantage by having the news go into the papers as they wish to make the public see it.

About two weeks ago the telephone company, cutting over about 47,000 phones from manual to automatic with about 200 operators affected by the change, came out in the papers saying that while that number of operators would be affected by the cutover, none would be laid off, as they would report at one of the other exchanges the following Monday morning, but did not say how long they would stay there.

Of course, under present conditions they are not going to throw that many out at one time, might cause too much adverse comment, especially with the big chief of the A. T. & T. Company at the head of President Hoover's unemployment committee, however, we know what they did to the operators in Butte, Mont.

Had the first rain of the season here last Thursday and about five gangs of linemen working for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company had the pleasure of giving the company about five hours' overtime in the rain without pay.

C. D. MULL.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

We want to congratulate you and your staff on the October WORKER, which edition we believe is the best one we have had the pleasure of reading, and we hope that every member of the I. B. E. W. will take time to read and then pass it on to their friends.

Brother Broach's Comments are to the point and very timely. No doubt there are a great many of the older members who can recall when some of the stunts that Brother Broach speaks of were pulled. Thanks to the president and his co-workers, that time has passed when a few men can throw a monkey wrench into the machinery and stop the works. The local union letters are worthy of comment and it shows that the writers are students, as they bring out the subject as they see it. It may be that some of the writers have missed their calling. As there are about 600 local unions, we should hear from a greater number through the WORKER.

All phases of business have been changed, ours included. We are now in a position to guarantee to the contractor, builder, or power companies that we will carry out any and all agreements that are made, and the International Office will stand back of us, as the agreements or contracts are written by the International Office and are so approved. This also applies to the by-laws of each local union, and it will behoove some of the older members to take heed.

The Illinois State Supreme Court has declared the prevailing rate wage law unconstitutional, so all public work has been at a standstill for some time. New bids were asked for and November 3 is the date of opening the bids, and when everything is set work will start on about \$10,000,000 worth of building and road work, and some men will get a job.

The deep waterways convention will be held in Davenport, Iowa, October 31 and November 1. It has been reported that all of the work that is to be done has been let to open shop contractors; wages and living

conditions are at a par with the Boulder Dam project and we all have read about that job. U. S. Senators and Congressmen have been invited to attend this meeting. It is to be a very important convention, as the Federal Government and the different states are involved in the work, and we hope that there will be some way out for the union crafts.

The article, "Bankers Begin to Fear Public Whip," is well written. Ever since there have been banks some of them have gone to the wall, but in the last few years it has been an every day occurrence.

Why is it that when a contractor fails the workmen on the project get their money? This is as it should be.

Banks are nothing more than contractors, and so state in their advertisements, telling you to place your money and securities in their hands for safe-keeping, sell your stock and bonds with the assurance that they are A-No.-1 investments and they are recommended to you by the bankers. Of course they get their per cent on the deal, also on the money you have on deposit. The depositor of money gets no return on the money he has in the bank, but the stockholders of the bank derive large dividends and grow fat. When a depression comes and banks have made large loans upon one or more buildings or farms and they find out that they did not use good judgment, they go to work and make up a large list of frozen assets, as they are called, and then come to the conclusion that they had better close shop, and then and there is where the depositors get hooked. They did not receive a cent of profit while the bank was solvent, but when insolvent they must stand their share of the loss. Do bankers advise you to get rid of the stock or bond that they sold you when they have knowledge that they were on the toboggan?

Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, in his speech, "One Man Can Rob a Million," sounded the keynote, and we only wish we had more men like the Senator.

Since our last letter we have added two more contractors to our agreement. One firm is still holding out but this does not worry us in the least, and no doubt they will be in the fold before long. At present we have one-third of our membership out of work in the construction line; the linemen are all at work but there is to be a lay-off soon, so traveling Brothers take notice that we can not put any one to work at present.

We have held several meetings in regard to the Cooperative Work Plan that the International Office and the Electrical Guild are sponsoring.

Contractors and the men are willing to try this scheme. Contractors have received the Guild letters, but as yet they have not received any information from the International Office, but we have taken up the letter received and also read the booklet.

The mayor of our city and the state fire marshal will do all they can to make a success of this working plan, and are working with us, and if all take a hand in this work we should accomplish something.

This unemployment situation is a gigantic problem, and we have our share of it. Within the next month the Community Fund drive will be under way and it will be a God-send if the amount can be raised. In past years we have done our bit, but this time we have our own to take care of.

Idleness on every hand, dissatisfaction among working men and women, winter coming on, no work and not any in sight, are what is taking the morale out of our workers. If we could only pick up a newspaper, magazine or what not and read some-

thing that does not pertain to the unemployment situation, Al. Capone, banks closed, hard times and all that has a tendency to make you feel worse, we believe the world would turn about face and brighten up.

Let us be as optimistic as can be at this time; labor will win in the end. Ramsay McDonald and his friends seem to be sure winners in England at this writing.

Let us all not forget the teachings we received on mother's knee. It seems as though we have all fallen at the wayside and are far from home. Let us get back to where we will live and let live. Try the golden rule. That is what we need as much as anything else in this time of world depression.

HERMAN R. ARMBRUSTER.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

To become efficient in any line, one must at least be persistent. My copy in October issue possibly rated me as a blues singer, but in case I failed to qualify, I will continue at this writing.

Conditions bearing on employment in No. 212 were made very plain through this column, at least that was the intent of the writer. Knowing that some of the boys are somewhat negligent in their attendance at meeting, also that they very seldom reached our headquarters at other times, it would not be surprising to know that there were many who did not fully appreciate the exact conditions, and perhaps one way to reach them would be through the press.

Critical as conditions are at present without any favorable outlook for the near future, I don't want to be listed as the pessimist who is wondering where some of us are going to get our eats and bed about the time old man winter gets a good grip on us. Enough gloom is attached to the situation now without making it any worse. At the same time something must be done to stir up interest among the employed.

At a recent special meeting three separate proposals of unemployed relief were overwhelmingly voted down. This was offset, however, by a voluntary contribution of one day's pay from working members, which if carried out as was expected would net the relief committee approximately \$4,000 working capital in addition to the present fund.

At time of this writing four weeks have lapsed since the meeting referred to and only about 15 members have advanced their day's pay, the remainder are still to be heard from. This contribution is not compulsory but voluntary on the part of the working member, the local has no way of collecting it if it is neglected, so boys if you really intend paying it, do so now. If you can't get to headquarters send in a check. It is now, when the relief committee is attempting to function on such a niggardly small fund that your help is needed. Who knows but what in a couple of years we may all be working and relief committees will be passe; we won't need it then, so get busy and let us hear from you.

The great majority, perhaps, would hesitate to place the stamp of approval on the relief methods which we have in work at present. Without question the better plan would have been, to have someone's foresight, several years previous to date, picture to them actual conditions as we are confronted with today, in that way we at present could have established a fund through which all unemployed members could be paid a liberal weekly amount during their entire period of unemployment. But such is not the case, we are confronted with the conditions all right, but with almost no funds to combat them.

But some things count for a great deal regardless of how small they appear on the surface. I have been having seriously brought out to me the real good in honest to God relief, even when extended in a small way. And we certainly have been operating in a small way much to the regrets of the committee. Still we have been able to stake the unemployed member to the extent of six dollars per week, which I am in a position to know did help wonderfully. Think that one over, you boys who are still drawing down full weeks pay checks, and have not as yet had the slightest idea as far as personal discomfort or inconvenience is concerned just what this depression means. What do you think you, with possibly four or five dependents, would do with six dollars per week if conditions were to be reversed? Let us hope that during our generation, at least, these same conditions will not be imposed upon us again, but destiny often plays peculiar parts and should we once more become victims under similar circumstances, who is there among us who can now predict whom it will affect?

Working Brother—you are again appealed to, bring or send your day's pay to headquarters and do it immediately. While it's quite true that we have managed to struggle through to date and I'll say that we'll continue to do so one way or another, your bit is expected and means much toward our carrying on along more liberal lines.

Having been so thoroughly taken up for several months past with depressions, panics, unemployment, etc., I have completely neglected a very promising political move at this time. The fall election in our fair city has brought out a complete labor ticket for city council which will have been put to its test by the time this reaches the reader. I guess I owe apologies to our able B. A., Brother Harry Fitzpatrick, for not having referred to this in an earlier issue which might have done a bit of good toward his campaign. Fitz is one of the nine candidates on the labor ticket and if I am any judge of campaign committees and their activities, I might predict that if they fail to put him over I would not give much for the results of the remainder of the ticket. I will advise you later of the outcome.

Hoping that my efforts in this issue, will establish me (without question) as a member entitled to all benefits in the Ancient Order of Blues Singers—Calamity Howlers or what have you, I remain,

Yours for the modification of all future depressions.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Editor:

The A. F. of L. convention which is being held here in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, is now in full swing. And we have with us our International President, Brother Broach.

At our meeting, held October 5, we had the pleasure of seeing and hearing our International Officers and visiting Brothers as follows:

International President H. H. Broach; International Secretary G. M. Bugniet; Vice President H. W. Bell, eighth district; Vice President H. P. Brigaerts, ninth district; legislative representative, Joseph McDonagh; International executive board, Charles Paulsen, fifth district; International Representative J. Scott Milne, ninth district; D. T. Cleary, L. U. No. 134, Chicago; Emil Preiss, L. U. No. 3, New York; Dan Manning, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, and F. Macintosh, Canadian Pacific Railway Chairman, L. U. No. 435.

Our local president opened the meeting and handed the chair to Brother Charles Paulsen, who, in turn, introduced Brother Broach and the others in order, who each, in turn, gave a short address. Their topics were: "The organization," "local union activities," "some of the causes of the depression," "finance and insurance," "railway employees' situation."

Then Brother Broach answered several questions which were asked from the floor.

The meeting was well attended and those on shift and away missed an opportunity that they probably will not get again for some time.

After looking over our officers whom we had here from our International Office, I can say we have as good, clean, bright and active set of officers as I have ever seen so far; that we should be proud of.

Vice President E. Ingles, of district one, was in our city attending the Building Trades Department convention, but left for the east before our meeting night.

On Sunday, October 11, to the surprise of the Brothers, as well as church people, several of the A. F. of L. officers gave addresses in the city church pulpits.

President Green addressed the congregation of the Canadian Memorial Church in the evening. Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers Education Bureau, was main speaker in St. Paul's Church at the morning service and at Christ's Church at night. Secretary Frank Morrison, the main speaker at Central Presbyterian Church in the morning service. Other officers and delegates took part at other churches.

But we were disappointed, as our own President Broach was also to address a church service which was advertised, but he had to leave Saturday night for home.

Brothers Bugniet, Paulsen, Cleary and Preiss are remaining until the close of the convention.

The convention is now at the stage of committees reporting and the curtain will be rung down on the convention probably Friday, October 16.

They have had ideal weather throughout the convention, and the entertainments put on by the local Trades and Labor Council have been a success. The big items were a boat trip around the harbor and up some of our coast inlets and islands Wednesday afternoon, October 7, and a dance Monday night, October 12.

The city of Vancouver gave a civic banquet to the delegates Monday, October 5.

When the convention closes our Brothers who are out of work will be lost for a while, as in the galleries of the convention hall I could see that Local Union No. 213 was well represented daily.

Our business manager is on the entertainment committee and reception committee, so when it is all over he can unlock the snake room door for the boys out of work; we can carry on the debate the balance of the winter, and have some entertainment to keep away those long workless winter-day blues.

A. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

We hardly expect working people to be high-powered business men or financiers, but that doesn't mean that they shouldn't have ordinary good sense, which doesn't always seem to be the case.

My reason for making the above statement is the habit of union members in allowing their dues to lapse. Of course, all bills are hard to meet when work is slack but I always figure that the most important bills should be paid first and that a man who can afford

to drive a car—getting a new one occasionally—own a radio and do other things, can find \$3 to \$4 per month for the protection which a trades union gives him.

The electrical worker has more reason than most other tradesmen to keep his card in good standing.

For fear that some of your Brothers haven't considered the subject, let me give you the results of about three minutes' figuring.

Now if we suppose our own local isn't worth anything at all to us then what we pay above the per capita tax, which goes to the International Office, plus our total local dues, are \$4 per month, and if you pay dues for 40 years you will divest yourself of \$1,920. Of this amount the International Office will receive a paltry \$960.

For this \$960 that the International Office gets, or the \$1,920 your local union costs you, if you must charge it all to protection, you will receive, if the International pays you a pension for only 10 years, the sum of \$4,800 and your beneficiaries will get \$1,000 more. Of course most of us will receive more than that.

It doesn't seem possible that Brothers could realize what their I. B. of E. W. card is worth and then deliberately get in arrears with their dues. But it isn't always the Brother who works the steadiest who keeps his dues up the best. Allowing dues to pile up doesn't help the matter a bit. It only makes it worse. Too often it's just a slipshod habit.

One place where I disagree with that A. F. of L. is on the booze question. Personally I am dry and that's my personal business. Why that should enter into my carrying a union card is hard for me to understand. Booze is a moral and not an economic question and no sort of waggling will change it. Booze won't make more business; it will merely divert it into other channels.

The world may not owe me a living but it owes me the right to earn a living—the right to work at decent wages, in other words, and the sooner labor sets its face towards demanding and getting this right without equivocation the sooner this important question will be settled. Let's go.

J. R. WOODHULL.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

This should be of interest, for seeing is believing and owing to the wonderful reception I received when I visited Local Union No. 3, of New York City, at their new headquarters at 130 East 25th Street, I feel in duty bound to the balance of the membership of the I. B. of E. W. to mention the fact, and being as I am also press secretary it is right in my line.

Now, Brothers, the pictures you all saw in the WORKER of the buildings, floors, departments, and location of this local, being all there and mentioned, did not do this local union full justice; neither paper, pencil nor brush could come near to explaining all the details to appreciate the full and enormous undertaking of this progressive local. One must go and see with his own eyes what the officials of this local union have done in modernizing their affairs. Well, I can go a little stronger when I say even to the young ladies who assist the officials the interior has reached 100 per cent in decorations and I consider myself a fair judge of the unknown quantity after making note of the beautiful, serious-minded young ladies. I was introduced to Brother Joe Lorenz, assistant business manager who, in turn, introduced me to Brother Emil Preiss, business manager. I had quite a chat and gath-

ered considerable information from both of these Brothers. Brother Preiss then introduced me to Brother Frank Wilson, president, and also Brother W. Reuter, vice president; then I was turned over to Brother Frank Emanuel, of the sick committee, who was at leisure, to inspect the whole building. What a trip that was to me; it was worth more than a day off at Coney Island. Brother Emanuel did not allow me to overlook anything and I did not miss anything. After going through the administration building I was taken to the Building Annex, a large roomy, two-story building, and there I met a real instructor, Brother G. Nelson. I guess I put in three of the best hours of my time with him. Brother Nelson showed me everything in electrical equipment that would be beneficial to the membership in both class rooms. Brother Nelson also stated that Local No. 3 was prepared to add an additional amount of equipment to what they have to the amount of \$28,000. To me it was a surprising feature of what an up-and-going local can do when they get started. With this local wages and conditions are good. To be sure each local has its soreheads, but as Brother Emanuel states they are taken care of and the one big family is happy again. After leaving Brother Nelson I was introduced to the grand old man of No. 3, Brother W. Hogan. You know, I really did not feel exactly at home in this building until I met Brother Hogan, who is financial secretary, but after meeting him and shaking hands with him I felt as if I owned the place. Believe it or not, I wished then and there that I had started in with Local No. 3 and were a member of it. All in all, I spent a whole afternoon with these executives and it was a wonderful afternoon. I could not help admiring the young ladies who were busy working at their desks. I had visions of myself in a large room, handling business for Local Union No. 271 with a couple of able assistants and a young lady or two to brighten up the interior.

Well, one can never tell what will really happen in the future, but I will never forget my visit to Local Union No. 3. I must mention also meeting two of the boys who are members of this growing aggregation, Brothers Henry Anwater and Norbert Clancy, whom I met at 15 Park Place. I spent 30 minutes of their dinner time with them. It was a great pleasure to meet them both, real electricians, level headed and sensible boys, both. With more like these lads in any organization it will never go under. Before going on I wish to thank the executives of Local Union No. 3 for all courtesies shown me while visiting their wonderful building.

Brother Rudiwick, our International Organizer, who has been with us for some time, has been doing good work here for the local, but like everything else one cannot expect one horse to pull the whole load which takes more to do the job. Brothers, if you wish the tree to bear fruit you will have to get together and take care of the tree. Brother Rudiwick is enormously handicapped here and needs the full support of the membership.

After having read this letter through there is no need of me writing more. Use Local No. 3 as your model and keep going. When you have reached the highest point you will discover how quick the contractors and employers will be to meet our terms. When any of you go to a store to buy a pound of coffee you will expect to get a full pound and you will get it or you won't buy it. Well, give your employer a break; when he buys eight or nine hours of your services, give him the full measure of the time contracted for. Don't lie down on the job; do

a good job, and do it right. If you're sick, lay off. If you cannot do a good job, don't start it, and if you cannot do it right study up on it or let someone else do it who knows how. In other words don't run a bluff. The day of running bluffs is past and a new future has come into the modern mechanic's line along with the trade. Sell yourself to the public for your employer and add neatness and, above all, the safety factor to your labors. When one educates himself to all of these he has won. But until then no contractor or employer will have any time or respect for him until he does his part.

C. F. FROHNE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Most of those who have been attempting solutions for the present crisis have viewed the matter entirely from the economic standpoint, giving consideration only to the part played by economic forces, in their effect on conditions and entirely neglecting the human factor both in their delineation of causes and in their working out of the application of remedies.

We must not lose sight of the fact that there is more to human life and human relationships than is covered by "economic determinism." Economics, politics, social science and all the various functions and relationships of our modern human society were originally generated from a human origin; they are man made.

The conditions extant in human society were brought about by the reaction of human character to its environment and the most accurate and reliable data from which to study the development of social institutions is that obtained from an analysis of the facts of history. Let us have a glance at history.

For centuries, the characters of our ancestors were affected by the condition under which they lived, in Europe, where, under the then existing social system, an ever growing population was constantly pressing against the natural resources of the continent. Then came the discovery of America with its promise of a relieving outlet. Immigration began, but it was only the bolder, more independent spirits that immigrated; those in their desire for independence were irked beyond endurance by the hampering restraints of the European social order of that day.

It was these individualistic spirits, in their reaction against the old order, that, with the slogan of political independence set up the great American experiment based on the idea of individual independence. Independence has been the watchword of all American institutions from that day to this. The heritage of the idea of independence has not only come down to us here in America, but it has spread and taken more or less root in the European mind, though without having received the unreserved acceptance there that it has here.

Organized human society is a mutual institution, in which the idea of independence is a contradiction. There is no mutuality in the idea of independence. Organized society finds the expression of its basic principle of mutuality in the idea of interdependence, while the idea of independence is fundamentally antagonistic to it. The individual can only secure independence by the acquirement of some degree of superiority over his fellows; the amount of independence being in direct proportion to the measure of the degree of superiority.

In the existing social system, the corollary of the idea of independence is the principle of "free competition." Free?

Competition for the superior position. This has been very pithily, if inelegantly expressed by the saying "Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost." That not only briefly expresses the matter, but points with unerring finger to the inevitable result of the principle; viz, disorganization, anarchy and individualism as against social co-operation.

The point of the matter is that, in any scheme formulated for the permanent elimination of unemployment or the recurring periods of business depression; the idea of independence must be eliminated and replaced with the idea of interdependence; the principle of competition replaced with that of co-operation.

Now, right here is organized labor's great opportunity; that of becoming the leaven in the social loaf, the expanding force in the evolutionary process of society that shall eventually work out this very necessary change in the habits of thought of mankind.

This would be in keeping with the traditions and fundamental principles of organized labor, but, if organized labor is to accomplish anything along this line, it must first purge itself of the vast amount of this poisonous spirit of independence and competition that is so prevalent within its own ranks and substitute those principles of interdependence and mutual co-operation that were the basic reasons for its coming into being and that formed, and should still form, its traditions and principles.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Allow me to congratulate you on your October number of the JOURNAL. It is wonderful. I feel like the old French doctor, Coue, "Every day in every way you are getting better."

There are many things I would like to make comments on, but with the knowledge that "silence is golden," I am going to be a hoarder of gold.

I find that people are inclined to be more restless, and given to distraction just now, owing to the wave of depression that is

traversing the country, and the newspapers produce all sorts of problems, especially connected with the home, so that the papers are full of discussions and broadcasts, debates or series of lectures by men who are full of information about philosophy or science, and what not, but who nearly always strike one as knowing precious little about life! So people who read these or hear them are apt to get more and more muddled.

Well, anyway, we elected our "Sun Queen" and many thanks must go to Brother Tommy Reese, our business manager, for his efforts.

There has been a sad occurrence of which you have been notified but for the benefit of the Brothers, I will give an account of the death of our beloved Brother, E. F. Davis: After coming in contact with a heavily charged electric wire, Edwin F. Davis, age 36, an electrician, died almost instantly shortly after 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Davis, who was head of the Davis Electric Company, was working on wiring at the Chautauqua Laundry, 563 10th Street S., when his hand came in contact with a live wire in a switch box. The charge held him fast for several moments then he toppled from the seven foot ladder to the floor, his body falling head foremost behind an electric washer. He was taken to Mound Park hospital, and on examination physicians said death was caused by a broken neck. Davis had been a resident for eight years, coming from Cincinnati, Ohio. Survivors include his wife and two-year-old son, Raymond, also Mr. and Mrs. Martin Davis, Milford, Ohio.

Words fail me when I try to speak of how good a Brother Ed. was. He was an example for others; he was a good, loyal Brother and I am positive he will get his just reward.

I sincerely hope the Brothers will get the co-operative idea well set in their minds and dig in; it means everything. Thanks,
THE WOODCHOPPER.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

I have watched the move toward shortening the work-day and the work-week and I believe it has reached the limit—as far as

AN UNEMPLOYED MAN REMEMBERS

By H. C. DAW, L. U. No. 348, Calgary

(In Memoriam of November 11, 1918)

Theirs is the rest who 'neath the poppies lie,
'Neath crosses atilt toward the Flanders sky;
We must toil on, lifting again on high
The torch—if not, in vain they die.

"Carry on!" The challenge rings from barren fields of dead;
'Twas hard to die, the battlefield a bed,
But harder still to live, mocked by this nameless dread—
"Press on! The victory is ahead!"

Even this Gethsemane shines with the morning ray;
Arise, my Brother, girded for the fray,
Fearless to death—for at the close of day
A Brother will grasp your hand to lower you in the clay.

Peace, perfect peace, is only in the tomb,
No peace for man born of a woman's womb;
We are not as web and warp upon a loom,
So be valiant in the fight—shun slavery's doom.

doing the good that it is intended to do is concerned.

It seems to me that we have reached the point where we will have to pro-rate the work in order to get a better distribution of it. For illustration, the idea: Any one who had received their pro rata of hours—we will say, for a week (whether it be straight time or over time)—would not be permitted to work any more during that week; however, it would not necessarily be compulsory that a man work his allotted time in successive days—he might work one day and be off two, or vice versa, or work every other day—just so long as he did not work unreasonably more than his allotted time.

This brings up the question from our own people as to making a living on pro-rated pay. The answer to that is: If a person can not make a living on pro-rated pay, how in the world can the fellow who does not even get pro-rated pay live? It has been proven time and again that if a man can not make a living by working he lives by charity in some form—or otherwise—and the ordinary wage earner is the one who supports the needy by his contributions to the community funds and various other forms of charity. There are many other stumbling blocks in any plan that calls for a division of work and the biggest one is the selfishness of our own fellow members. That human trait called selfishness is more apparent among the ordinary wage earners in all vocations than it is among the business executives and professional people—because the ordinary wage earners are far greater in number and as a general rule, their income over a period of time is so small that they are unconsciously swayed by the first law of nature—self preservation.

Another problem is to prevent hair-splitting and quibbling. Conditions arise where no plan can be carried out in absolute detail. A point that will be raised by the employers is that they will not be able to get along without certain men because said men are familiar with the routine of their establishment. That is a thing that can be taken care of by at least giving other men a chance to familiarize themselves. It is a fact that men do not all rate the same in ability—among the professional and business people this holds true as well as among the laboring class—steps can and must be taken to correct it as much as possible. The employer is not always right, either, when he says that a man does not qualify. Another point that will be raised by the employer is that it will increase the cost of production—adjustments must necessarily be made just the same as years ago when we went from 12 hours to 10 hours and from 10 hours to eight hours per day. This much I feel confident of, we can not go on shortening the work-day or the work-week and expect the people who require our labor to pay over-time rates when it is necessary to do work after the time that is set as quitting time. For instance, if we were to adopt the six-hour day and quit at 2:30 p. m. it would be far better to provide for another shift of men than to collect overtime after the regular quitting time for the first shift of men.

In conclusion, I will say, a plan that is satisfactory in one locality may not be adaptable or acceptable in another locality, but from all accounts we need some concentrated effort along these lines in all localities.

A. L. WEGENER.

A thought is an idea in transit.

—Pythagoras.

L. U. NO. 357, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Editor:

To our Brothers of the Trade and Yourself—Greetings from Local No. 357.

Where from, you ask? Why, Las Vegas, Nev., sure, the gateway to Boulder Dam, the job that two years ago was hailed as the big blessing to labor, where the Six Companies, that "beloved" concern, pay the magnificent sum of \$6 per day to journeyman wiremen. The same \$6 to other crafts such as carpenters, plumbers, and well, any craft that can do \$10 or \$15 worth of work a day. The kind of day where you leave the assembly points at 6:45 a. m. and arrive back in the evening around 5:30 or so, yet that's the Six Companies eight-hour day. It's a nice, steady job to have, too, in these depressed times, the company is so thoughtful. After a man puts in three or four weeks and loses from 15 to 35 lbs. from the work, hurry-up policies and the temperature, ranging from 110° to 130°, they let him take a vacation, yeh, permanent and without pay. Very thoughtful of them, isn't it?

Labor is very scarce here, only 10 men or so for every job, but I understand the shortage will soon be over. Counted over 40 unloading off of one freight the other evening. In Las Vegas proper we have 50 per cent of our local membership employed, so it could be worse.

Friends, as one Brother to another, seriously now, the conditions here are such that a man, in our estimation, is foolish to leave his home environment with the thought of bettering himself here. It's a shame that a Federal job of the size of Hoover project has to be started under such unfair conditions to labor, but let's hope and work, friends, to better them.

Our local, now two months old, will do its best through every agency at its command for the good of the order, and hope that somebody soon can give you more cheerful news from this section.

Our permanent chairs consist of Brother Fisher, president; Brother Leibert, financial secretary; Brother Laux, recording secretary; Brother Brown, vice president.

We have a set of working rules awaiting the approval of our International Office. One of our delegates to the Central Labor Body has been elected president of that body. We have the local contractors of this locality in the frame of mind that they want to play ball, so believe you, us, we're here to put the movement across.

THE SCRIBE OF 357.

L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONTARIO

Editor:

It is surprising how that inner self, which we call conscience, becomes less sensitive if one does not respond to its immediate demands.

This, Mr. Editor, is my excuse for not having contributed a letter to the JOURNAL for several months, and as a result of my experience I am almost convinced that that is the reason for the small attendance at our local union meetings.

The first month I missed my article to the JOURNAL I was conscious of a feeling of disappointment in myself as a result of my neglect. Several of our members commented on the absence of our JOURNAL letter that month.

The second month I missed I didn't feel it quite so much and only one member commented on the absence of the letter. Now that it has stretched itself out to four or five months, conscience almost failed to make itself heard and nobody comments on the ab-

sence of letters except perhaps our general chairman.

This experience, Mr. Editor and readers, seems to portray to me a fallacy which seems to be common in the trade union movement. That is, that the trade union movement is purely an economic movement.

To me it comes home, month by month more vividly that if that happiness and contentment which are so desired are to be achieved they must be by a realization of the fact that along with economic progress must be a social progress.

The changing conditions, as a result of the perfecting of the capitalistic system in the methods of production, seem to hasten the need for increased attention to the social side of the question.

Man should be struck more forcibly by the degrading methods which are being adopted (namely, charity issued by churches and relief committees) in the year 1931 to deal with a question of poverty in the midst of abundance, rather than by the actual loss of employment as a result of the economic depression.

It is true that today men and women struggle for existence and wealth almost as fiercely as did primitive man. Yet we differ from primitive man inasmuch as the struggle for existence is not the sum total of our lives. After having the office, the workshop from primitive man inasmuch as the struggle for existence and proceed to live for the most part sympathetically toward those around us, in the family and in the community. This would seem to portray in each individual a dual personality of the type of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In the one the unsocial self and in the other the social self. It seems to me that the social self must be developed until it exerts itself and subdues the selfish self or the unsocial self.

It is because of my acceptance of this belief that I believe the British trade union movement ahead of the American Federation of Labor, inasmuch as it subscribes and encourages political as well as industrial action.

The justification of this belief is perhaps more apparent in Canada than it is in the United States. Let me illustrate what I mean.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad, as we were told in last month's JOURNAL, has suspended a great number of employees. The Canadian National Railroad employees took another 10 per cent in hours which brings our total reductions to 20 per cent. This is partly due to unfair truck and bus competition. It should hardly be necessary to expand on our reasons for having the word unfair in the previous sentence. Wages and conditions on railroads are covered by schedules and are in comparison much better than those prevailing in truck and bus transportation systems.

The only sane stand for workers in this country to take is to insist on the nationalization of the whole transportation system and so end the cut-throat competition which exists today. This could be achieved fairly easily if workers in Canada had political representation sympathetic to the interests of labor.

This would seem to prove my previous statement that while the trade union movement must necessarily work to protect wage schedules and conditions of labor, more attention should be given to expand the social self in trade unionists in order that the social order will be ultimately transformed from one of production for profit to one of production for use. A greater interest in independent political action seems to me the outlet for that expanding expression.

K. COCKBURN.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Editor:

In reading over the correspondence in the JOURNAL one cannot but help note the depth this depression has forced the worker into. Nearly every letter deals with this subject, and all that goes hand in hand with it.

It would be superfluous for me to dwell on conditions in Winnipeg, and Manitoba in general, for things are not any more rosy here than elsewhere. "The Gateway of the Golden West" is somewhat tarnished.

We have many suggestions offered to us for overcoming these hard times supplied by socialists, communists, Bible students, politicians, etc., but the only true one is found in a statement by an enlightened individual none other than the "Imperial Potentate" of the Shriners, T. J. Houston, of Chicago. Here is his remedy (quoted from "Tribune", October 13.):

"The cure of the present depression lies with the working people, not with the business man. When I speak of the working people I don't mean those who are unemployed, but the many millions in the United States and Canada who have not lost a day's work, and who have not had their salaries cut.

"As soon as they begin spending, the depression will begin to lift. At present many of them are better off than they have ever been. They are getting the same pay as they got before, and their dollar will buy more today than it ever would.

"Just as soon as these people begin to feel that their jobs are pretty secure, and feel that they can afford to spend a little then things will get better. I think on the whole that times are a little better now. There seems to be a little more optimistic spirit in the country."

No doubt the banquets this "Imperial Potentate" attends in Canada, and the one tendered to him on his recent visit to Winnipeg gave him this impression. He is indeed looking through wine-colored glasses. What a lot of piffle! "Many millions who have not lost a day's work, and who have not had their salaries cut." He must be confusing us workers with horses, and jackasses, they are the only workers to whom that may apply. Words fail me in commenting on this exaggerated piece of nonsense. Draw your own conclusions, Brothers.

I note Brother Harlin, through Brother Franklin Tustin, of L. U. No. 77, extends his greetings to members of the I. B. E. W.

On behalf of L. U. No. 409 I take this opportunity of thanking him for his expression of good will and success.

We have nothing of great importance to report. Having had an open fall our winter activities have not commenced to function. Everyone is making the most of the fine weather. Any day may see the breakup, and then our entertainment committee will be on the job in full blast.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 502, SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

Editor:

Returning to the editorial task of grouping word battalions into order, I, as press agent, greet you and all brother unions most respectfully.

As I am writing this article, the sun is slowly sinking in the west—the time—about the middle of the afternoon, bringing back to me the happy days of summer time just past. And with the shortening days a slight tremor of apprehension passes o'er me when my thoughts wander on to the cold and all that goes with the rigorous winter that we are called upon to pass through. Still, I

am happy in the thought that all hands are working at this time, due to the disastrous fire which swept the West Side wharves of our winter port sheds early in the summer. They are gradually closing in—and "finis", in big letters, is being slowly written across the page.

Still it is with a spirit of optimism we look forward to a winter with its store of unknown heartaches and happiness that travel hand in hand. For it is true that Local No. 502 is going ahead. We have been signing applicants with fair regularity—holding the old members—and that is the bigger task of all, in these days of little money and the so-called depression.

I have been requested by the members to take this opportunity of welcoming a very old friend of ours, "Tommy" Starret, who is with the Canadian Comstock on the port work here. Tommy, it is said, looks the picture of health and youthfulness—though he is a veteran in union ranks, having seen 20 or so summers come and go. Well, Tom, keep up the good work; Local No. 502 is proud to have you with us for a while.

Among other familiar faces we find Bob Preston—"old Bob" on the working end of a hickey. To you, Bob, we will always keep a spot in our hearts, and hope sincerely we can keep you with us for a time in your old home town.

I wish to drop a word of appreciation that I think Local No. 502 owes to A. O. Duncan, the superintendent of Canadian Comstock, who have the contracts of wiring the conveyors and different signal systems attached to the sheds. Mr. Duncan has materially helped our cause by demanding working cards from each of his help. We thank you, "A. O.", and know you will continue to do so. We are still bothered with the outside non-union labor that seeps in on every job; we are combating this situation with all means available—with men like Mr. Duncan, we cannot fail. Lest I forget, to Ben Bryant, Comstock's able foreman, goes a lot of credit for his assistance to our union.

Our \$2,000,000 General Public Hospital has opened its doors to the sick and needy—a wonderful job well done.

Drawing this article to a close, I extend greetings to Brother Carl Mayes and Brother Murray Young, who are in charge of the electrical department with the Northern Construction Company, and also to our genial secretary, Wally Parrett, who is "head man" for the Webb Electric Company, who are lighting Sheds Nos. 5, 6 and 7. These three are the union's most staunch supporters; may they continue to be so. May unionism live on forever. That, Mr. Editor, is my story for this month's correspondent department. And so au revoir till we say hello again.

ROBERT F. JONES.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

The women's auxiliary of our local union gave a benefit card party for the boys on strike in Atlanta. The proceeds did not amount to very much, however, the thought that prompted them is to be commended. Here were a few women whose husbands were working only part time or none at all, putting forth an effort to aid some one even less fortunate. There is something appealing in an action of this kind, that "sorter" restores our confidence in human nature. During a time of stress such as we are now going through, when selfishness and greed seem to be the aims of most people, it is more than refreshing to run across some action of unselfishness. Mrs. H. L. Tolle, president, and Mrs. C. J. See, secretary of

the auxiliary, as well as the rest of the members are to be complimented on their zeal in putting this card party over. The thought comes to me that if auxiliaries in other places would do something of this nature for the Atlanta boys it would do a lot to relieve their suffering this winter.

Just a word about the Atlanta strike. This is more than just another strike. The Atlanta boys are up against one of the hardest set-ups in the country—the power trust. The outcome of this strike is going to affect every electrical worker in this country and Canada. If the boys win we will all profit; if they lose we will all likewise suffer.

Tom Elder and his bunch are putting up a master battle, and we should all realize that it is our battle, and that we should help them in any way that we can.

Our local situation seems to be getting a little easier, but we still have a long way to go; some building is in sight and it is possible that our winter will not be as bad as we had expected.

Due to the lateness of the date our letter will have to be short. We will try to do better next month.

A. W. THIOR.

L. U. NO. 514, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Now that the cold northerly winds are with us again, and we say it is an ill wind that blows no good, let's see just what is happening around this windy section.

The honorable Senator Couzens, of Michigan, offered a donation of one million dollars if the city of Detroit could raise nine million dollars. This is for the relief of this city for the unemployed for this winter.

This was about three months ago and then the mayor called a meeting of all the big shots in town and they all attended but the results were bitter as gall. In other words, there was no support.

About three weeks ago the Senator modified his offer to one dollar for every nine dollars raised elsewhere and now at the time of this writing so far the only gift announced has been a pledge of \$25,000 from the members of the fire department of this town.

The mayor, however, said that he is hopeful a considerable sum will be raised to add to the promised gift and he is working hard to this end.

Of course, you understand the reason for the modification of the gift. But we want to say it surely is a good and noble deed of Senator Couzens.

About a year ago a great automobile manufacturer attended a meeting with President Hoover on the unemployment situation, and his comment was, not to cut wages but to increase them. We wonder why this marauder says these things. Just last week he made a real wage slashing. Formerly he would lay you off and hire you back at a lower wage. But now that is the bunk. No doubt this is to keep his \$80,000,000 profit margin per year on an even basis.

I'm sure we all mourn the death of a great man who meant so much to us as Thomas A. Edison. May we long remember him.

We wish to make a comment at this time on the very good job of conduit work that the boys of L. U. No. 58 have done on the west side water works job.

Do not indulge too heartily in the plate of beans you have for Thanksgiving.

L. FUNK.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Hats off to Local No. 568 on the fine turn out for the Labor Day parade. Oh! and what a surprise when we saw the float. Congratulations to all the boys who worked so hard to make it a success. Brothers P. Thonin, E. Landriault, Mathew O. Boyer, also to firm of Bedard & Girard, who through their courtesy, helped to make it possible. In a short talk I had with Mr. Bedard he impresses me as a straight dealing, broad-minded gentleman, and feel sure it must be a pleasure to work for him. I wish I could say the same for lots of others, for indeed, we wish to be the friends of contractors, not enemies. If only we could work together all the time our industry would be all the better for it. There is plenty more room in this world for men like Mr. Bedard.

Floats this year were like angels' visits, few and far between, which made ours stand out all the more prominently. It was greeted with cheers all along the route, which made Paul's famous smile grow broader and broader. I cannot pass by without a word of praise for Brother Magrain, who made a perfect job of a splice, on a three-wire lead-covered cable, as the float was on the move.

We did not send a representative to Vancouver; this is to be regretted in a way. Lots can be learned from these conventions, and we need education if the higher positions are to be filled by men from the ranks.

None of the boys' pliers are getting red hot these days, hack saws are getting rusty, cob webs on the old tool box. Yet the spirit of the members is remarkable. We are having a little difficulty with the Builders Exchange here, they want to reduce the rate to 75c per hour, but the local was unanimous in rejecting this wage cut, and at present we are working at our old rate, but negotiations are not over. We are fortunate to have an organizer like Jim Broderick, who can deal with the contractors in a business-like way. What a job he must have, heart-breaking, nerve-racking, hoarse from talking, defending our rights; his shoulders are certainly broad, so square them up Jim, and always remember we are with you to a man, and you have the complete confidence of us all, so more power to ye.

Latest report about the depression. Before the depression I was neat and tidy, now I am tight and needy. There's one thing about the wages of sin, they're steady. Then there's the guy who thought the local organizer was the one who played the organ on Sunday. Keep smiling. **GEORGE HILL.**

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Unemployment in Tulsa steadily grows worse. This time last year this local and the fair contractors were trying to figure out a way to get the residence work away from the non-union firms. At the present time there is not even any residence work going on. Our contractors and the Public Service Company are endeavoring to interest the public in putting receptacles in their homes. If successful this will help the unemployment situation a little.

In the past the inspection department in the city hall has charged a minimum fee of one dollar for inspection. Brother Whitworth, the chief electrical inspector, has suggested to the city commission that an amendment be added to the electrical ordinance, whereby a fee of ten cents per opening would be charged for inspection on this class of work. A number of people have only one receptacle put in their homes, and the fee

of one dollar makes the cost pretty steep. A number of contractors have been putting them in without taking out inspection permits. As a result of this we find a great many men installing receptacles who do not have license. Some contractors have kicked on this amendment, but it is only protection for them against unfair competition.

Taking care of the unemployment situation this winter will be one of the most stupendous tasks that many cities have ever faced. Due to so many duplications in different organizations here in Tulsa, it was suggested that a committee of five be appointed to centralize and carry on the relief work. One man was to be appointed by the chamber of commerce, one by the community fund, one by the city commission, and one by the county commission. These four were to select the fifth man. Organized labor has two men on this committee. The county commission appointed Harry Schwartz, publisher of the Unionist Journal in Tulsa and one of the outstanding supporters of organized labor in Tulsa. The first four appointed selected Municipal Judge G. Ed. Warren, who has carried a card in the Carpenters Union for a number of years and who was instrumental in organizing the electrical workers here. The rest of the committee have found that the advice of these two men is of great value to them, as they have had experience in handling relief work.

I am not going to call relief work charity at this time, as I do not consider it charity for any person to get relief in this time of depression. Any person who has cared for their family for years and who happens to be so unfortunate as to be without work at this time is entitled to relief from the community in which they reside, and this should not be called charity, according to my opinion. The majority of the American people do not want charity. They want a chance to work and earn their way and to take care of their families by their own efforts and not ask aid from others. But due to the present conditions I believe that they should not hesitate to ask for aid.

JOE LYNN.

L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Editor:

We still have a couple of fair jobs on the move, namely, the Bank of Montreal and the Research Building. The former is a very

nice job but rather slow in moving along. We only have four men on this job. The latter has been a peculiar job from the beginning, with a shutdown caused by cold weather last winter. Still we have about 15 men on it, and that helps a lot.

The boys have taken keen interest in the new co-operative work plan. We believe it is a means of stimulating the employment situation to a point of action. We also think the employers and public will co-operate to an unusual extent when they actually realize the importance of this movement. It will not only benefit the electrical industry in each locality, but it is bound to help all industry as soon as cash starts to circulate, due to electrical work done.

Your extract, "Safety in the home," from "The Week's Science," is certainly proof enough of the unsafe conditions existing in many homes, clubs, office buildings, etc., and I think it should be brought to the notice of each locality's inspector, so that we may get action started toward compulsory inspection at least every three years. It would prevent a great many fires and also help to prevent the unusual number of deaths attributed to fires caused by faulty electrical apparatus.

MELVIN E. CAMERON.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

We have just finished reading in the September issue of the JOURNAL "Just Suppose—a Look-Back on the Present." What is the idea? Is Brother Rohrer trying to kid us? Surely he does not expect the Brothers to surrender any of their "dearly-bought liberties" by submitting to universal registration in order to secure employment; or, to tolerate a law whereby their "incentive to individual effort" would be limited to a paltry \$25,000 per year? That "stuff" which he drank must, truly, have been terrible.

Seriously, the article was well written; and even if it serves only to set the Brothers to thinking, it is well worth the time and labor the Brother put into it. Had he written in a less humorous vein, he would probably have been classed by hostile critics as a "dreamer." However, dreamers can be useful.

Brother Rohrer and his essay will be popular. He occupies much the same position as



A NOVEL ELECTRIC FLOAT—BY L. U. NO. 568—MONTREAL LABOR DAY PARADE (Left to right) on float: F. Cribb, J. Donovan, F. Paquin, A. Hebert, G. Mongrain. Standing: P. Thonin, G. Hill, A. Greenberg, Mr. Bedard, of Bedard & Girard; L. A. Richard, E. Remillard, president; T. McKernan. Kneeling: O. Boyer, business manager; E. Landriault.

the clairvoyant who, invariably foresees matter and events to please his clients; whereas, he who directs the attention of the reader to the reasons for his being so far from such an ideal condition, not even being headed in that general direction, receives only abuse for his trouble.

As a dash of cold water, to awaken those who followed Brother Rohrer into his dream, we recommend the reading of "Comments" by our more practical president. There, in short, blunt sentences he points out, by an exposition of human nature, some of the reasons for workers being so far away from that delightful state, so well portrayed.

Men have ever chosen to be guided by custom, illusions, and rules of the past, the most of which are not based on truth or fact, and which will not bear up under scientific test. Every step of progress, scientific, political, and educational, has been made in the face of the bitter opposition of those who cling to worn-out customs, beliefs, and superstitions of dead eras. This trait in mankind is, in the main, responsible for the existence of ignorance and famine in Asia, and war, depressions, and breadlines in Europe and America.

Were it not for this conservative trait in man, he, most probably, would be living in a happy economic state comparable to the one suggested by the Brother from Fresno.

Some of the worshippers of tradition have organized themselves into 100 per cent societies, and are engaged in preaching that we should have no progressive ideas that conflict with the laws and customs established by those who founded this country 150 years ago. These forefathers, with all respect due them, were no more intelligent or farseeing than the men of the present day, and who would be so rash as to insist that the present generation form the rules for guidance of the generation of 150 years hence?

Daily impartial writers and students are calling attention to the fact that the civilized world has progressed to the end of an era; that governments and the existing economic system have been outgrown by the needs of mankind; but, apparent as this must be to any thinking person not blinded by prejudice, not many will admit that it is a fact. The captain of industry, and the big business man who shout loudest that "Prosperity is just around the corner" know, being on the inside, and in position to know, that prosperity, even in the sense of their interpretation, is a long way off. As for universal employment of those who wish to work—that has no place in their plans or thoughts; for, far better than the man in the street, these keen business men realize, but never admit, that before all men can be employed there must be most radical and basic changes made in the industrial and economic plan.

Who, then, are these conservatives, these "die hards," who insist, in the face of wasteful wars and demoralizing poverty, that man continue to be governed by obsolete customs and rules? Are they to be found only among those who profit by the existing order? They are not—not by a long way! The great majority are to be found among the farmers, white collar workers, laborers and mechanics; among the classes most affected by war and depression, who wail loudest about injustice. These men must learn to think for themselves. At present they permit the other side to do their thinking for them, which is done most gladly; for by doing the thinking threefold is collected in power and wealth.

At this time there are a great many members of the I. B. of E. W. who, it appears, believe that the millennium is in effect. They do not understand why the business manager

cannot go out and lay the law down to somebody, and, in return, bring them high wages and good working conditions with steady employment; in other words hand to them, on a silver platter, conditions that could be obtained only by means of a highly polished, well-oiled co-operative machine as described by Brother Rohrer, in which every man would, from necessity, be a first-class citizen, free from prejudice, capable of doing his own thinking.

It is surprising the number of intelligent appearing men you meet everyday who buttonhole you and proceed to abuse every one—the business manager, local union, grand president, even to the President of the United States—either because he is unemployed, or because his local union is losing control of the work. That he, by his acts and omissions, is in a large measure responsible, never occurs to him; nor would he admit any such responsibility if the truth were pointed out to him.

In our long association with mechanics we have observed that one of the main topics of discussion has been the prevailing injustice to the worker, and that is also the theme of most of the communications appearing in the JOURNAL, but, like Mark

Twain's weather, "Nobody does anything about it." The correspondent from Local Union No. 292 is the only one that has ever advocated as a measure to secure much-needed reforms, political unity for labor, and, even though he receives no response or encouragement, he continues to mention it at every opportunity. Brother Waples is, evidently, one of those patient souls who believe that water, drop by drop, will, in time, make an impression upon stone.

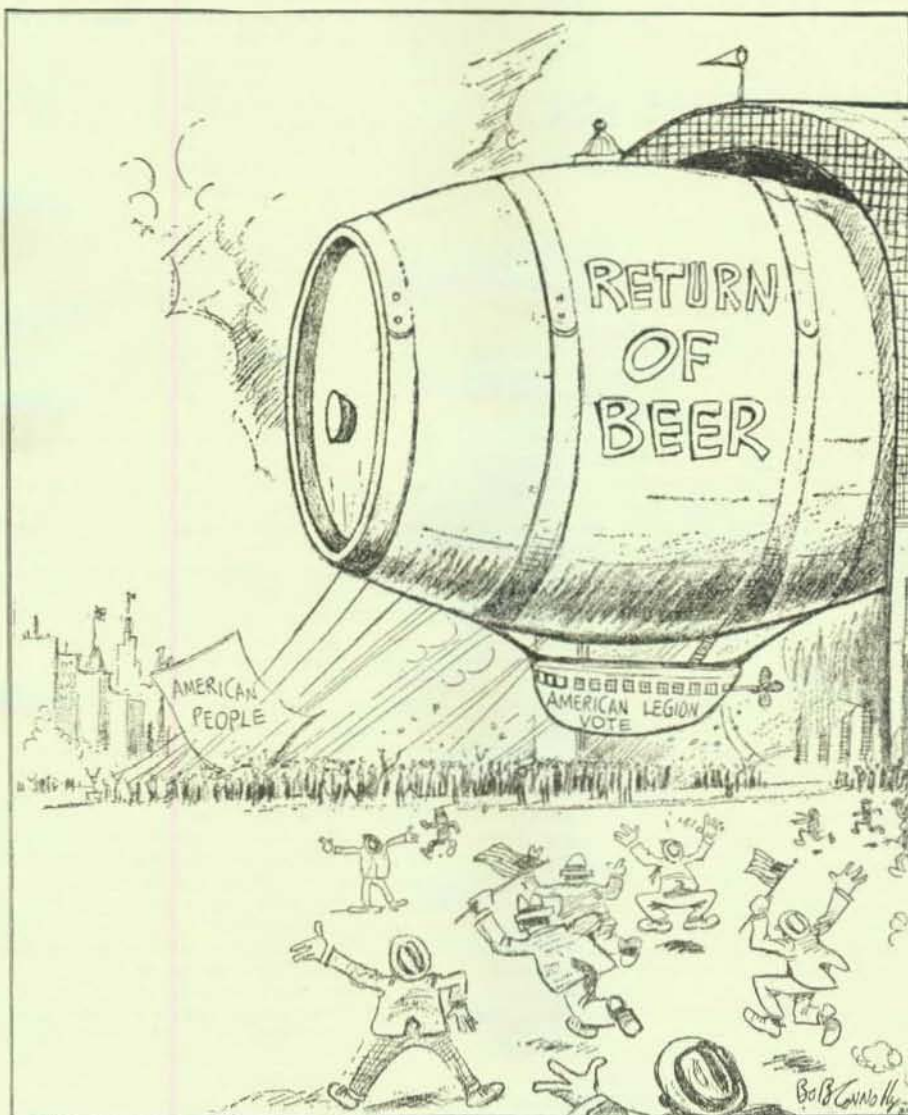
In the next issue of the JOURNAL we will have more to say about political unity and unemployment. Brother Walter Edmondson, Atlanta, Miami, and way points is here, and has engaged some of our members in "he'pin'" him to install his little electric rabbit in the track at Belmont, thereby easing the employment, or unemployment.

PRESS AGENT.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

The depression, as we hear it called, seems to be the principal subject of today. When will the depression end, is more than the writer will attempt to say, but one of the best helping hands toward ending it



SOMETHING MORE THAN A STRAW IN THE WIND

"There is often more Christianity in a bar parlor of a public house on Sunday morning than there is in the church because men in a public house have a sense of comradeship over their beer which the people in the church lack."—Rev. J. C. Harwick, vicar of Partington, Manchester, England.

is for the laboring man to get a poll tax receipt and use it intelligently. I believe that these political parasites need the boot forever and it takes the poll tax receipt to give them the boot.

We hear the big shots say that there is over-production; maybe so in politicians, but not in food. All the laboring people want is work with a fair day's pay, and they will consume the over-production of food. Whoever heard of a politician eating a square meal? What does he do to work up an appetite? A hearty meal for a politician consists of an aspirin and a bottle of pop. No wheat or beef consumed in that menu.

Well, we will keep the boy in mind who says he can't and place him among the non-employed on election day. I wonder what the big shots would have thought if the boys who went across would have said, "I can't."

Well, there are two ways to answer this; but if labor will co-operate with the right side, get his tax receipt, and tell the politician that he can—there won't be but one answer.

Our old timer, Scotty Welch, has applied for his old age pension and L. U. No. 716 endorses his application unanimously. We all hope that "Scotty" will enjoy the benefits for many years to come.

Well, Brothers, quite a few will recognize the writer without the signature when I mention that you will hear me crowing often, but, Brothers, I am eating three hats a day.

LEE BURNETT.

L. U. NO. 722, CORTLAND, N. Y.

Editor:

Stormy sessions, when conducted in good faith and not as mere filibuster, are in the end an asset to any organization.

In as small a local as this we have our heated discussions and this last terminated in an avowed intention to take decisive steps regarding journeymen from other sections. Of late several electricians in possession of cards have failed to take proper action in accordance with the rules of the union, before starting and while doing work in the territory under the jurisdiction of this local. We now take the opportunity to state that, being on the alert for such infractions, we will prosecute to the fullest extent any one trying to sidestep the fundamental regulations while doing work in this section.

A very novel idea has been forwarded by Brother Frank Walrad. The name, address, and telephone number of every member of the local will be published in a small pamphlet and several of these booklets distributed to contractors and wholesale houses so that, in these hours of depression, a customer can always have one or several electricians at his call ready to render satisfactory service.

Brother Fairbanks is enlisting many fellow-craftsmen for study and research in an electrical trades school being held in Syracuse under state supervision and that, tied in with our own noble efforts at something of the sort, will no doubt lead to the discovery of a new Steinmetz right here in the local.

Work here has dropped to its lowest mark since the depression started, so any suggestions, no matter whence they come, as to the manner in which to relieve unemployment will be gratefully received even to the point of voting for beer when the opportunity is presented.

RODNEY BRADSHAW.

L. U. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

At a meeting of the Portsmouth (Va.) Metal Trades Council in September the following paper of peculiar interest to civil service employees was read:

"A member of organized labor who was discharged for lack of work filed his discharge with the labor board but received no call for a period of one year. Upon the expiration of his papers he re-registered but before his papers could be graded a call was made.

"This man having no grade could not be called. Men with lower grades were called which resulted in loss both to this organization man and to the government.

"Other men have found the labor board closed upon the expiration of their registrations and were forced to remain impotent while they were passed over in favor of men with lower grades.

"This fault in the system acts to the detriment of good men and a loss to the government and we should urge a revision to the effect that if after a man has re-registered, a call is made before his papers are graded, he be given a temporary grade equal to that held by him prior to the expiration of his former registry and that he be eligible for call as before.

"We should urge further that if a man's registry expires and he finds that no registrations in his rating are being accepted, he shall upon application be given a temporary grade equal to his former grade and shall be retained on the eligible list until he has been given opportunity to re-register and his papers have been graded."

The recommendations in the above paper were adopted and have been referred to the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 770, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:

The "stay at homes" missed a very interesting meeting, made doubly so by the attendance of General Chairman McCullough, who had spent several days in Albany settling grievances and getting our organization campaign on a more efficient basis and along different lines than the one being conducted. A very important result of his efforts along these lines was an opportunity to secure a break in the ranks of 10 electrical workers, who have withstood the onslaughts of all and sundry towards organizing. With this start we should be able to report progress on the other nine workers, in the very near future.

The West Albany Locomotive Shops closed October 23 until November 4, the car department still working five days per week with a reduced force. A new feature of the latest shutdown was that the supervisors, not required while the shops are closed, were furloughed also without pay.

Our genial treasurer, Brother VanDyck, was recently given a ticket for illegal parking, while attending an executive board meeting. He now wants to know who is going to pay the fine? Well, as Brother McCullough called this meeting we suggest you refer this little matter to him.

In answer to Brother Blake, L. U. No. 912, as to how we are enjoying Hoover prosperity; fine, thank you. In addition to frozen assets, the administration will have frozen workmen on their hands. It would seem that they have a panacea for every situation, except labor; a moratorium for the European powers, credit corporations for big business but nothing in sight for our relief.

O. E. LENT.

L. U. NO. 1095, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Editor:

In the last few months we have been fairly active in endeavoring to make all railroad electrical workers in the Toronto district 100 per cent I. B. E. W.

During the months of August and September we had Brothers McEwan and Macintosh here with us and we put on an active campaign with some success.

We were able to obtain 10 new members of the electrical staff of the Toronto Union Station Company. These Brothers, I am sure, will make an active and loyal addition to our ranks. These Brothers previously belonged to an organization known as the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, a rump organization originally formed by a few of that type of men who when in a minority can not take the ruling of the majority and believing that they have a grievance against the international movement, instead of trying to get the majority to see their point of view, start a disruptive movement.

The membership of the C. B. of R. E. is gradually giving way to the hammering of the international organizations and I believe will not be long until like the dodo will be extinct.

We did not have the same success with the electrical workers on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Brothers Macintosh, Meikle and myself paid the men in the coach yards and round houses a visit and gave them an invitation to attend a meeting but none showed up.

These men are somewhat different to approach than those who are altogether disorganized as they are all members of either the carmen or machinists' organizations, which are a party to our wage agreement and in some instances have been members of these organizations almost 20 years.

Some different kind of method I believe will have to be adopted to get these men in the fold. They have, I believe, been told by the presidents of their respective organizations that they should transfer over to the I. B. E. W., but they believe that you are using coercion and this gets their back up and makes it harder to reason with them. However, here's hoping for the best.

Well, Brothers, prosperity is still hiding just around the corner. They have been telling us that for over a year now, and there does not seem to be any better prospects. This corner must be a circle with prosperity on the inside and it represents the monied interests.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad has shut down all their main shops and there appears no prospects of them opening up for some time. The Canadian Pacific Railroad employees in most cases are on 36 hours per week. These short hours are fine. Would be great if you only got the equivalent in wages to what you did when you worked scheduled hours, but are not so good when you don't. You simply get more time to spend your money and it is the bunk when you don't have it to spend. J. CRETNEY.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Again breaking into the lines with a bit of noise from the land of lemons, prunes and nuts, at this writing I observe that a great many floaters from all parts of the country are heading this way to the "golden state", the "land of sunshine". As the going is rather slow in all crafts it doesn't help matters much in any respect. It is only demoralizing the working conditions of our own people with families to feed, children to clothe and educate. These fellows come in

here with no dependents, single handed, undermine our own fair workers. They survey all the shops and factories. Some of them carry a card and some don't. If they can not get over the grade with their card they stick it in their shoe and hit an open shop. It is the same here every winter and it is this class of people that a great many of the open shops depend upon for cheap help during the winter. As soon as the eastern snows melt and the bluebirds start to chirp back they go to their native haunts as good union men and help to fight for good closed shop conditions in their own home town. I don't think much of the man who will sneak away from his own local and help to break down the conditions of another. If these fellows can show such good spirits at home, why not here?

I believe that California has some of the best and most staunch union craftsmen in the United States, figuring the conditions that we have to play against all the time trying to keep our ranks free from the unfair floater.

I have also noticed the Florida scribes in several issues of the WORKER politely advise those who are looking for a winter's sunshine job to the effect that their ranks are filled and that fair workers are on the waiting list. Still I believe that if the open shops were surveyed closely in these winter resort cities one would find a great many cases where men had hidden cards and their last resort was an open shop at any scale of wage. It seems that if these men could be singled out and referred back to their own local and let them and the International deal with them it may help or else make a first class scab out of them.

At the present writing slowly ebbing away is the spirit of one of America's most brilliant men. His achievements have no doubt been the foundation of the electrical industry. His findings have made places and support for millions in the electrical, mechanical and musical industry. Throughout the entire universe Thomas Alva Edison seems to be on his long, last and peaceful journey, although where one leaves off other brilliant minds follow and perfect. When the fatal moment is sounded let the Brothers of the electrical industry bow their heads for one brief and silent moment in respect to the one man who has brought light and amusement to every household in the nation, after he passes on. The memories of this great inventor should be impressed into the history of the forecoming generations. Where his great work stops, who will take it up and carry on?

I observe in the September issue of the WORKER Thomas A. Luftus, press secretary of Local No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa., notes of their building progress edited by the Philadelphia Bulletin, reprinted by the Chicago Daily News, paid for by the Bulletin, of the alluring building conditions, consisting of their new subways, department stores, in fact, progress of all respects now in effect and we read on down the line and find out that Philadelphia also has a gang rule of contractors of the blood-sucking type, consisting of Vare, Keystone, Hall and Biles, controlled by Dravo Construction Company, controlled by Andy Mellon. It seems that all of these big companies are controlled by a lot of cradle-robbing Senators. It only goes to show that we have the same conditions all over as well as at home. As long as all the big combines are taking place through the country there is a chance for a couple more good mergers, say, for instance, the Chicago Daily News and the Los Angeles Daily Times. And then we will turn around and consolidate the Philadelphia Bulletin and the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturing

Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and after this is done we will probably find a few more combinations to hitch up as at the present time it seems to be a nation-wide hobby, so let's tie everything up and after all is said and done let Uncle Sam drop a few stink bombs in on the works and combines and blow the whole works to the four winds and start all over again. Perhaps by that time we can start another war and stimulate working conditions a bit.

As that corner of prosperity isn't listed in the street directory of any place and our Christian brother, President Hoover, so far has been unable to christen the corner with a name or number, I want to compliment Harrie S. Goodman on his cartoon of the past June issue. I could look at that drawing every day in the year and laugh. I can only see one name on the place and that says "Blind Alley". I can't just recall who the image on the roof is with the cane directing the traffic. It must represent Wall Street or some of the big Tammany bosses with all those dollar marks on him. I believe if Cartoonist Goody would be put in as the head man of our prohibition force up there or else, for instance, Scarface Al Capone, we all might be able to recognize the picture, but at the present time there seems to be so many cut in on this laughing Luke farce and so little left for any of us to do that we can use all of our idle time looking at more pictures.

Our United States President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, broadcasts a nation-wide plea to the jobless citizens of the United States, while at the same time he is perfecting plans to discharge 7,000 from the navy and add another 7,000 to the unemployed list. The first lady of the land does likewise, also asks the people to spend as much as ever. What seems to be wrong? It seems that any broadcasting system through the nation would not allow such a man at the head of our nation as President to get at a microphone and insult the good intelligence of their listeners. Just because a man is at the head of the government do we have to believe it or are we under the head hunter's rules of the several different parts of the uncivilized jungles that are listed among the Philippine Islands? Anything that the chief of the tribe of savages tells the tribe is believed and is law in the Congo regions.

Such tactics and farce are what breeds communism, reds and other radical organizations. Give the average man a break and you hear no contempt from his lips, but when it gets so that the heads of our United States government start pulling so many crooked strings for their own personal gain, including the clouded issues such as prohibition, high tariff, Wall Street freeze-out tactics, Hoover's pet oil hobby, Andy Mellon's monopolies, etc. Why should such people be at the head of our government? Why should those with so much private interest be supposed to handle the government's affairs and for the working throngs of the country. It is time we have a new change of government officials and a few new constitutions, whether ruled by a socialist President, Democratic President or else a Mussolini rule, or else, in fact, anything to get rid of what we have got. Why not let some of these big wage slashers like Morgan donate to the unemployed insurance and then see the side-stepping? On the income tax collections we had what was known as the surtax, which was deducted for improvements among the large companies. A lot of the progressive companies would use all their allowance up in improvements, giving employment to a great many, thus that act has now been cancelled by our progressive lawmakers, which

has gone to contribute to the unemployment situation.

After no doubt tiring out the Editor with this line of prattle will leave off.

THE HORNBLLOWER.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Well, Labor Day rolled around again, it being the 50th anniversary of labor and a big celebration was on hand for Tampa. The crowd started coming by 10 o'clock by airplane and a motorcade came from St. Petersburg with a pretty "sun queen" and her charming maids, also the women's auxiliary of St. Petersburg, who sold ice cream in a booth. It looked like a mid-way with banners flying and the different ones yelling their drinks and sandwiches. The Tampa women's auxiliary sold coca cola and wore white aprons with coca cola emblems on the front and also wore dainty white caps. It sure was a regular electrical Labor Day celebration. The grandstand was crowded to hear Pat Harrison, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, who made a wonderful address. There were auto and motorcycle races and many other attractions, with dancing in the evening and a banquet held at the Harris Island Country Club. Everyone said it went over with a "wow". A meeting of the women's auxiliary was held at the home of our president, Mrs. C. E. Beck, and was attended by all members and we had one new member and a visitor. The ladies decided to hold a sewing circle in connection with the auxiliary and make articles to be sold at a bazaar near the holidays. Our president served ice cream and cake; the boys came in from their meeting to take home the ladies and children and also help eat refreshments.

MRS. H. E. KILMA,
Recording Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Well, here we are again. Seems as if it had been months since we have had a report in the JOURNAL, and as I am new on the job please don't expect too much.

Our silence, however, doesn't mean that we haven't been quite busy, for we have had a dance and two outings, one of them a watermelon cutting. Say, but don't we southerners get a kick out of those watermelon cuttings! A few of our members also took part in a play given by the machinists union, which went over in a big way.

Congratulations to Miami Auxiliary. Here's hoping that they will make a wonderful success of their auxiliary and, having lived down there a few years myself, I just know that they won't fail. We have more than a sisterly interest towards them since our president, Mrs. Tolle, was instrumental in helping them to organize.

Congratulations are also in order for Atlanta Auxiliary, as we feel their auxiliary has done wonderful work towards helping their locals to maintain their ideals and standards and we quite agree with Mrs. Boone that "When Gabriel blows his trumpet he will need a two-way road for scabs." Here's hoping that we will have more and more auxiliaries like Atlanta.

MRS. C. J. SEE,
25 East York Street.

HUGH BANCROFT HANDLES TRUTH CARELESSLY

(Continued from page 576)

(Bancroft)

"There is one other very important item that enters into the difference between the price of the basic raw materials and the price to the consumer, and that is taxes; but taxes, in the last analysis, are mainly wages and salaries paid to the four to five million governmental employees who are supported out of the earnings of the other 45 million. There is no important, practical way to reduce taxes except to effect an equivalent reduction in the wages and salaries of governmental employees.

"In past times of depression, a reduction in dollar-wage scales to a point no greater than the percentage decline in cost of living has been sufficient to bring about the necessary readjustment without any lowering of real wages. In past depressions, such readjustments have always been well under way within six months after the decline in production has got well started.

"In this depression, because of the tenacity to which the high-wage theory has been held in important quarters, important wage readjustments are only now beginning—two years after the decline in production became pronounced and after some five or six million people are totally without work.

"Labor can well afford to take a wage cut. Department of Labor statistics show that the commodities that the workman purchases for himself and family have dropped 12 per cent since two years ago. The National Industrial Conference Board index places this drop at 15 per cent. Probably the precise figure lies somewhere between the two.

Anyway, it is costing the workman at least $\frac{1}{2}$ less to live than it did two years ago.

Isn't it true, then, that workmen receiving the same scale of wages that they got two years ago have really had a raise while many of their brothers are in danger of starvation? Also, the worker who has accepted a cut of not more than 12 per cent is certainly in a position to maintain the same standard of living that he did before the cut.

"I tell you that the workman who insists he must still be paid 100 per cent of the wages he earned two years ago is profiteering at the expense of the fellow who has no job at all. Every eight men at work at the old scale of wages are stealing the bread and butter out of the mouths of the members of one family, for they are keeping one man out of work that is his by right.

(This Journal)

Of course, this is a fact. But why should taxes be reduced, when the government is asked to do more and more jobs? Big Business is asking the government to do more. The oil men want their business regulated, and the bankers want a National Credit Corporation established.

This, of course, reveals the objective of the wage-cutting expedition—union labor. Wage-cutting is based on the theory that one can bring business back by drying up purchasing power.

Mr. Bancroft speaks conclusively of cost of living figures as a criterion for wage stabilization. He and his kind never speak of it, when living costs are on the rise.

Wages have never since 1914, except possibly during the last two years, been commensurate with the cost of living.

Mr. Bancroft forgets that labor has already taken cuts in unemployment losses.

The building trades workers, whom the bankers now wish to attack, in 1930 and 1931 made from 33 to 35 per cent of their 1928-1929 wage income. Electrical Workers who made \$2,400 in 1929 are making \$800 now. The prospects for 1932 are not bright.

This is a curious piece of imbecility. If John Jones, making \$800 a year, is keeping John Smith, unemployed, how many men is Mr. Bancroft keeping unemployed with his income of \$100,000 a year? How many men is Mr. Woolworth keeping unemployed with his swollen profits of 1931?

(Bancroft)

"Contrary to the general belief, no employer wants to reduce wages unless he has to. The postponement of wage-cutting for so long in this depression shows their unwillingness to reduce the income of their employees. Every manufacturer realizes that happy, well cared for, well paid employees give him more for his dollar. High standards of living make for efficiency, he knows.

"But there is a limit to the time that the manufacturer can maintain wages in a falling market. That limit has been reached. If the inevitable wage reductions are brought about quickly and in good grace, we shall be able to work out of this depression in the shortest possible time. Wage reductions in such a crisis are inevitable. It is just as foolish for President Green of the American Federation to buck against them as it was for our ancient friend, King Canute, to attempt to prevent the rising of the tide.

"By wage reductions, I mean that everybody concerned must take them. The manufacturer, by force of circumstances, has taken his reduction, by wiping out of his profits and it will be a long time before he can hope to reap profits that he has been accustomed to. Management, as typified by business executives, must take a reduction in salaries. The white-collar workers must take theirs. Why should not the workman do his part also?

"In short, the situation is this: Wage and salary scales must be reduced at least to a degree corresponding to the fall in commodity prices, and the reductions must be taken in good part by all concerned, or we must face the closing down of all industry and its starting up again with new labor secured from the 7,000,000 men now out of work and who will soon be willing to take work at any wages they can get.

"No sane person wants to see such a situation, and it will not be necessary if labor will adopt a reasonable attitude.

"Suppose you were operating a factory with 100 employees and your business fell off until you had work only for 80 workmen. Labor says that these 80 should get their full wages while 20 should be discharged and be left without any work at all. Wouldn't it be more humane for the 80 to take a reduction in wages or a cut in their hours of work so that all of the original 100 should have an income that would enable them to get by?"

(This Journal)

Mr. Bancroft is right. Employees usually do not want to cut wages. But bankers, who are not interested in industry either as a form of production or of technology, wish to. They care for industry for only one purpose, as a fat sheep which they can fleece. This wage cutting campaign was begun two years ago by international bankers and has been forced on industrialists by bankers.

The worker already has in unemployment losses to a degree beyond any other class.

This is a complete unmasking of the open-shop drive. It is made with the cold assurance of a class drunk with power. Did it ever occur to Mr. Bancroft that the reverse might be true? Perhaps the American people have collective intelligence enough to bring the handful of international bankers under the sway of law.

Mr. Bancroft envisions industry as a collection of factories. Modern industry is not that: it is an inter-related, closely-knit organism controlled by credit agencies—i. e. bankers. It is their policy of deflation, which is responsible for wage-cuts. It would have been just as easy, and far wiser and more humane, to embark upon a policy of moderate inflation.

IN MEMORIAM

Joseph H. Lyons, Representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst, one of our most beloved friends and co-workers, Joseph H. Lyons; and

Whereas for many years it has been our pleasure to have him working with our local union; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., have found him always ready to help, and a most faithful worker for the cause of the I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 481 extend to the bereaved family their most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 481 be draped for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy sent the bereaved family of our departed friend and Brother, and a copy be sent the International for publication in the official Journal.

CHARLES LUTZ,
Local Union No. 481.

Arthur Thomas, L. U. No. 655

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local No. 655, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the great beyond of our worthy Brother, Arthur Thomas; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy and condolence be extended to his bereaved wife and daughter in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and further be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we Brothers of Local No. 655, I. B. E. W., being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

S. A. EMERSON,
L. DeKELVER,
Committee.

Edwin F. Davis, L. U. 308

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved Brother, Edwin F. Davis; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized in him the spirit of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our profound sympathy and consolation, and trust that God will grant them that comfort in their great sorrow which He alone can give; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that a copy of it be spread on the minutes of the local union.

J. D. BAKER,
H. A. REISEN,
W. T. REESE,
Committee.

Floyd E. Dingman L. U. No. 18

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that Local No. 18, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Floyd E. Dingman; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to his bereaved wife; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be sent to "The Worker" for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local No. 18, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

RAY A. MANGAN,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN E. JAMISON,
Committee.

George Quinlan, L. U. No. 176

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst Brother George Quinlan;

Whereas we humbly bow our heads in submission to His will, we deeply mourn the passing away of such a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 176; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his relatives and friends in the hour of their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office to be published in our official Journal.

EDWARD MARTIN,
Business Manager, L. U. 176.

George Kennedy, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, George Kennedy; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Kennedy Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Kennedy and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9, tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Patrick Fitzgerald, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Patrick Fitzgerald; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Fitzgerald, Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Fitzgerald in their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Joseph Lyons, L. U. No. 697

It is with saddened hearts and deepest sorrow that Local Union No. 697 pauses to honor one whose absence is keenly felt, our good friend and Brother, Joseph Lyons, who departed this life October 13, 1931.

Local Union No. 697 deemed it a great honor and privilege to have carried his membership as an International Representative, and always appreciated his advice and counsel; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this local union be extended to his wife and relatives in their hour of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to International Office, a copy spread on our minutes and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

RAY F. ABBOTT,
E. McKAY,
WILLIAM KNOTH,
Recording Secretary,
Committee.

John Nemsic, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Nemsic; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the death of Brother Nemsic one of its true and good members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its great appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of Brother Nemsic in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

SAM GUY,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Frank Ranval, L. U. No. 40

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Frank Ranval, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Ranval; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory to our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

AL SPEEDE,
Recording Secretary,
Executive Board of Local Union No. 40.

John Ebaugh, L. U. No. 429

It is with regret and sorrow that L. U. No. 429, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our late Brother, John Ebaugh, into eternal life; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it finally

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

J. W. HINSON,
B. FRANKS,
W. J. TRUIS,
Committee.

James Brehaut, L. U. No. 52

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 52, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Brehaut; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Brehaut, a copy for publication in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 52.

W. FRANZ,
Press Secretary.

William Van Ende, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst a true and loyal Brother, William Van Ende; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 309, have lost an esteemed and worthy member, the wife a loving and devoted husband; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 309 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be furnished to the wife of the deceased Brother, and also a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Official Journal.

MAX KRAFT,
C. WILLIAMS,
E. B. MCKINNON,
Committee.

Willard C. Weber, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our true and loyal Brother, Willard C. Weber; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 309, have lost an esteemed and worthy member, the family a devoted son and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 309 be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent the family of our departed Brother and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

L. J. KINDER,
E. FRIEND,
C. I. ELLIOTT,
Committee.

William Cox, L. U. No. 52

It is with deep regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, William Cox; and

Whereas the membership of Local Union No. 52 deeply mourn the loss of a true friend and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Cox, a copy for publication in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 52.

W. FRANZ,
Press Secretary.

E. J. Widolf, L. U. No. 185

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst, Brother E. J. Widolf, for many years a true and loyal member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 185 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and brother and we all feel the loss of a highly respected and loyal member; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved widow, a copy to our International Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

R. B. SIMMONS,
M. L. TOWLERTON,
R. J. HASLIP,
Committee.

Augustus Simmons, L. U. No. 501

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Augustus Simmons; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

Charles Baars, L. U. No. 195

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty Reaper, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, our dearly beloved Brother, Charles Baars; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother, Charles Baars.

LOUIS BRANDES,
A. M. PORTH,
EDW. G. WEGNER,
Committee.

Adolph Mayer, L. U. No. 501

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., mourns the loss of our worthy Brother, Adolph Mayer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Mayer, a copy to the official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union.

J. W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

James Verdon, L. U. No. 664

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 664, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, sincerely and deeply regret the death of our beloved and esteemed Brother, James Verdon; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved family, a copy to the official Journal and a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 664, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

JAMES SKELTON,
JOSEPH MARIN,
EUGENE MCGUIRE,
Committee.
E. E. KELSO,
Recording Secretary.

Daniel Linehan, L. U. No. 501

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Daniel Linehan.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also a copy sent to the Worker for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 501.

J. W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

Wallace N. Burr, L. U. No. 501

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Wallace N. Burr; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

Lawrence McKenzie, I. U. No. 369

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from our midst Brother L. McKenzie, for many years a true and loyal member, and who was held in highest esteem by every member of this local, who has contributed immeasurably to the upbuilding of the union.

Whereas we feel that the vacancy caused by his untimely death can never be filled.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy to our International Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his honor.

E. P. BOND,
Recording Secretary.

Cyril J. Shaw, L. U. No. 18

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Cyril J. Shaw; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., desire to express our deepest regret and sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved widow, a copy to his bereaved brother, a copy to our International Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union.

RAY A. MANGAN,
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Carl H. White, L. U. No. 73

It is with saddened hearts that we mourn the loss of our most esteemed friend and Brother, Carl H. White; and be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 73 expresses its sympathy to his wife and family. That our charter be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. F. BROWNELL,
W. L. PELANDA,
T. E. UNDERWOOD,
Committee.

H. L. Deeble, L. U. No. 36

Whereas death has again entered our organization and removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Herbert L. Deeble; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the passing of Brother Deeble, Local Union No. 36 has lost a faithful member, his wife a kind and considerate husband, the community an esteemed and upright citizen; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 36, extend our deepest sympathy to the wife and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our deceased Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of this local; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be appropriately draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

O. H. GREENHOUSE,
C. A. BARR,
C. J. TACKNEY,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM OCTOBER 1, 1931, INC., OCTOBER 31, 1931

L.L. No.	Name	Amount
163	George D. Honeywell.....	\$1,000.00
520	Wm. L. Florreich.....	1,000.00
52	Wm. C. Cox.....	1,000.00
595	V. Stiles.....	1,000.00
3	Lewis Stanley.....	1,000.00
134	J. D. Coleman.....	1,000.00
3	Thos. J. Flynn.....	1,000.00
3	Tegid M. Edwards.....	1,000.00
40	Frank Ranval.....	300.00
I. O. A. M.	Elbert.....	1,000.00
134	Murt Enright.....	1,000.00
52	J. M. Brehant.....	1,000.00
9	John A. Nemsick.....	1,000.00
309	W. C. Weber.....	1,000.00
134	F. Umbdenstock.....	1,000.00
18	F. E. Dingman.....	825.00
453	Gilbert Johnston.....	300.00
134	R. J. Morris.....	1,000.00
717	K. Kishkis.....	1,000.00
104	Wm. E. Burke.....	1,000.00
26	Harry Kidwell.....	1,000.00
1024	Wm. D. Thomas.....	475.00
3	Geo. P. Jensen.....	1,000.00
309	Wm. Van Ende.....	1,000.00
134	Tom Cummings.....	1,000.00
3	Wm. P. McHugh.....	1,000.00
501	Albert Cooke.....	1,000.00
134	Thos. C. McGrath.....	1,000.00
697	Joseph H. Lyons.....	1,000.00
369	L. M. McKenzie.....	1,000.00
98	Wm. Cavanaugh.....	1,000.00
I. O. A. H.	Griffin.....	1,000.00
164	Geo. Knoop.....	1,000.00
I. O. Wm.	Pearson.....	1,000.00
36	H. Deeble.....	1,000.00
5	J. B. Schaffner.....	1,000.00
I. O. Clyde E.	Woolard.....	1,000.00
		\$34,900.00

Death claims paid from October 1 including October 31, 1931.....		\$34,900.00
Death claims previously paid.....		2,442,536.10
Total claims paid.....		\$2,477,436.10

The Emergency Fund to the Rescue



MRS. MILLER gazed ruefully at the ceiling. A large, damp, discolored spot was spreading slowly but surely over a wider and wider area. A heavy rain, a leaky roof—and the paper ruined.

"Well, Sam, it looks as though the old roof won't hold any more patching—and now it means repapering the living room."

"It does—for a fact." Sam eyed the spot with a speculative squint, and turned his attention back to his Journal which he seemed to be reading with more than usual attention.

Mrs. Miller, somewhat surprised and slightly irritated, went on—

"Well, I must say you take it calmly—or maybe you rather admire a little change in pattern; after all, it has been on six years."

Sam grinned at her teasingly, "No, that's not it exactly, but so as not to keep you in suspense about this unwonted exhibition of courage in the face of calamity, I'll tell you what's on my mind."

"Go on," resignedly, "I'm listening."

"Well, last night at the local union meeting we had quite a discussion about the Co-operative Work Plan of the Brotherhood. The business manager made a good talk; urged all the members to get busy and see what each one could do in digging up jobs, big and little, repair work, new work, additional wiring—anything that needs to be done and make a report to the local. See if we can line up enough work to start things moving and keep our members working during the winter months."

"So far that's great, but," glancing worriedly at the spreading discoloration, "when do we get the ceiling?"

"Now, don't hurry me—I'm coming to that. I

met Jed Treadway this morning and promptly tackled him about re-wiring his store. He's been flirting around with plans for a couple of months, and I finally persuaded him to have the work done now. When we got through talking, he turned the tables by asking when I intended putting on that new roof—a little reciprocity, since roofing is in his line."

"What did you tell him?" expectantly.

"I told him I'd have it done—and now wait a minute before you begin objecting—here's my plan. You know that emergency fund we've always kept on hand in case anything happened to you or the children—well, I'm taking out policies on you and the three children in the Family Group which will protect us more fully and I'm going to use that money for these much needed repairs."

"Sam, I believe that's a bright idea—how soon can we get started?"

"Right away. I've got the applications ready to send in today. We'll be doing our bit for unemployment relief—we'll thoroughly enjoy the attractive roof—perhaps we can even manage a new coat of paint—and a freshly papered living room to brighten up our lives through the coming winter."

"Best of all we have—instead of our little emergency fund of \$500—a total insurance protection on you and the children in amount of \$2,000, at a small cost each month. I wonder that it didn't occur to me before!"

Just another one of the ways of making your organization serve you through the Family Group. Don't overlook your opportunities. Take time by the forelock and send us the completed application on the reverse page—we'll send you more on request.

ONE PENNY A DAY PER UNIT

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

Cut Here

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the of a member
(Give relationship)
of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No., and I hereby apply for
units or \$ life insurance, and will pay \$ each
for same. (Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth Occupation Race
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace Sex

Beneficiary Relationship
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary

My name is
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as "Mrs. James Smith")

My address is
(Street and number—City and State)

Date
(Signature in full)

QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years. Issued in units of \$250.00. Limit of insurance for any one person: Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00. Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.

Cost per unit: If paid annually, \$3.60; Semi-annually, \$1.80; Quarterly, 90 cents; Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS
G. M. Bugnizet

and Send with Application to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)



Cut Here

RADIO

(Continued from page 589)

and sealed. Inside the bulb are a pair of copper contacts which are actuated by the imperceptible movement of an extended glass rod. The mechanical movement depends upon the flexibility of a special glass bellows, properly tempered. Thus the slightest movement of the extended glass rod is transmitted through to the contacts inside the bulb. In the absence of air in the bulb, there is practically no arc and absolutely no corrosion or pitting of the contacts as in the case of those operating in open air. The vacuum contact can be mounted for operation by a telephone type relay, or by any other suitable mechanism. It is capable of handling about 1,200 watts at 220 volts.

Seeks New Lines

With an undeniable saturated state existing in the radio market, despite all denials of radio manufacturers, the radio industry is certain to turn its over-production capacity to new lines. The light-control art presents one of the best outlets for the super-abundance of energy of which the radio industry is capable. It is an almost foregone conclusion that in due course many ingenious light-control applications will appear, with the electrician called upon to install no end of light-sensitive cells and associated equipment for work ranging from the opening of home garage doors by the flashing of a beam of light from the approaching car, to the sorting and counting of finished products in the industrial plant, or again to the automatic lighting of aircraft beacons and to the detection of fires and burglars.

We are rapidly entering the light-control era which, in practical terms, will far exceed the radio situation of today.

CANADA'S OWN POWER SCANDAL REVIEWED

(Continued from page 581)

plans had never been approved; that a canal 3,200 feet wide instead of the agreed 1,100 feet was being dug; that land four miles wide instead of only one mile had been bought; that the intake at Lake St. Francis had been moved well over half a mile north of the specifications; that a power canal was about to be substituted for the St. Lawrence River, with no regard whatever for the contemplated navigation canal here connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic recommended by the International Joint Board of Engineers of Canada and the United States. The Beauharnois interests had promised to present a deep waterways canal gratis, saving the taxpayers \$16,000,000; but the members of the joint board admitted that the Beauharnois canal was not what they had desired.

Company Defiant

Officials of the corporation announced, upon question, that it was none of the government's business what the corporation chose to do on its own ground. It became apparent, however, that construction operations had not been confined to the corporation's territory. Hungry Bay-Dyke, a remedial work to control the level of Lake St. Francis, had already been breached. Ultimately the breach was to be a mile wide to permit the passage of the entire St. Lawrence River.

Passed Money Freely

Yet more astounding revelations were to be made. It was found that, in order to secure a friendly relationship with Parliament regardless of who controlled it, approximately a million dollars had been contributed as campaign funds to the two major political parties before the 1930 federal election, in which Richard B. Bennett, Conservative leader, defeated Premier Mackenzie King, Liberal. It was established conclusively that both Bennett and King had been aware, during their administrations of what was happening at Beauharnois and had done nothing. That King, though avowedly without his knowledge, had been entertained in Bermuda, at the corporation's expense, with Senators McDougald and Haydon. That Senator Raymond, one of the heavy subscribers of the first Beauharnois syndicate had been sold his 800 shares at a small fraction of their face value and had cleaned up a \$529,600 profit. That nearly \$500,000 had been paid as retainers to the most eminent attorneys and legal firms in the Province of Quebec, not so much for services rendered, as to prevent others from engaging them.

Parliament Acts

The report of the investigating committee created much to-do, argument and discussion. Further facts, it was felt, remained to be unearthed, but party leaders adroitly blocked demands for a judicial probe.

Three days after the report was submitted, Parliament took over the Beauharnois canal, revoked the Order in Council and substituted a permit for the corporation to divert up to 53,072 c. f. s. from the flow. Meanwhile construction continues. The project is to be finished under new private management.

Historic policy has been for the Dominion to handle navigation matters and for the provinces to manage power matters. Much debate has ensued as to whether this is basically a Dominion or a provincial affair and as to whether Quebec had the constitutional right to grant the franchises it did. The question still hangs fire and will probably require a Supreme Court decision for settlement.

SOUTH—CONSTANT THREAT TO LABOR STANDARDS

(Continued from page 582)

division within the union ranks themselves and the absence of funds to make possible a sustained effort, under southern leadership.

These investigations make possible the conclusion that industrial relations in the south will never be quite the same again. The system of semi-feudalism practiced in the company towns, the long hours and low wages, the exploitation of women and children, these and similar aspects of southern industry will have to be abolished. Whether the agency to expedite these improvements will be that of legislation or unionism is not quite decided. The general con-

servatism of the southern community makes it unlikely that legislative enactment will promote immediate improvement. One has but to remember that there are still four states, all in the south, without workmen's compensation laws. Unionism is, therefore, looked upon by many groups as the means of equalizing competitive conditions between the northern industry and that in the south and of raising the miserably low living standards of southern workers.

LECTURE GIVEN BANKS BY HOOVER COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 508)

section of the country, not only for the sustaining employment thereby developed, but also for their influence in bringing home to the average citizen his part in the emergency.

Recommendation No. 10

As a special emergency measure for this winter, a survey should be made of the possibility for transfer of surplus labor from cities to farms, on a work-for-keep and (or) other basis, with a view to supplying help needed in agrarian sections, but unavailable because of lack of financial strength, and to relieve pressure upon urban relief agencies.

CRACKER-BOX AND SOAP-BOX RE-APPEAR

(Continued from page 505)

wage-earners so that something could be done to prevent disaster for such causes. It need have only the authority to make facts public in order to render service and have effective influence. It should also study the problems of labor and suggest constructive policies. It should be representative in character and provided with a technical staff.

"Nothing but approval and support are given merchants, industrialists and farmers who organize to manage their businesses efficiently and to increase their incomes. Such groups are given the benefit of doubt when practices are under question. On its record of social and industrial service, labor asks the same privilege to organize to control their interests and to increase their incomes. Such a federal labor board would give labor federal assistance and service comparable to what is given farmers and industry. We ask for equality of opportunity. If we are to have balanced progress labor must be in a position to keep pace."

Behind the purely national problems, destined to divide the national Congress into bitter factions, loom international questions of the gold standard, silver depreciation, trade with Russia and debt cancellations.

Before any of these questions can be faced the fact of organization of both Houses must be met. Who will control? Republicans or Democrats? Labor does not regret that it has a large block of influential votes in each House. Nor does it regret that the issues are clearly drawn. There can be no doubt that the first session 72nd Congress will go down in history as a momentous session.

A WORKER MEASURES MACHINE PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 580)

tories run night and day 12 months in the year, they could supply the whole world with radio receivers. But there is no world market. Europe is now mechanically wise and is producing its own. But the point is where are all these former employees that these modern methods of manufacture have displaced? You'll say they have gone into other factories, into other lines of endeavor. We'll say they drifted into the motor car industries. But the same thing has happened here as in the radio business. They worked here until modern machinery pushed them out the back doors.

Railroads No Exception

We'll take the railroads, the very backbone of our country, as another example. Fifteen years ago it took a crew of five men, engineer, conductor, fireman and brakemen to haul a string of cars to its destination. Today giant locomotives with their automatic stokers and the same crew haul from 80 to 125 cars over the same roadbed greatly strengthened, of course, and in half the time. These modern trains haul three times the freight as in the old days and with the same crew. What has become of these train crews that have been displaced by these modern methods of transportation? Perhaps they have gone into the trucking business in competition with their former employers. But this only takes still further business from the railroads and still further lessens the number of employees needed.

In every line of endeavor it is the same. Machinery has taken the place of man-power. Not long ago every little town and city in the land each had their own electric power plant employing from five to 50 men in their various departments. Today finds gigantic central power stations placed at central points throughout the land. Coal mines that end at the very boiler doors furnish cheap and abundant power. Efficiency is the watchword. In places where stood small plants, now stands a sub-station, often without a regular attendant and with locked doors. Everything is automatic. Intricate relays do what human hands did before. Only an occasional inspection by a signal man is required to do what originally required hundreds of men. Some of these former employees of the small plants work in the central stations, but a very few are needed.

It is hardly worth while to dwell upon the fate of the thousands of musicians that the talking pictures put out of business. Everyone knows their fate, but they do not know how they are making their livelihood now. Radio with its chain programs has absorbed but a few of the very best.

Automatic Messages

Thousands of telegraph operators are in the same sad plight. Now your tele-

gram is typed into a machine, say in New York and in Chicago or some other point, it comes out of a somewhat similar machine ready for pasting on the regulation telegraph blank. More accurate, ten times faster and ten times less labor. Perhaps you will say these former operators have gone back to the farms. But the poor farmer has not been asleep during all these days of progress and modernization. He, too, had been bitten by the robot idea. In the old days with his trusty team of horses he ploughed from two to three acres of soil per day. Today with his modern tractor he turns over anywhere from 15 to 30 acres with a tractor costing \$500, the price of a good team of horses. For instance a Mr. Elmer Probanz near Napoleon, Ill., has a 240-acre farm. He does all the work himself with the aid of modern machinery. He ploughs 27 acres a day and plants on an average of 30 acres of corn daily. The result of this mass production of farm products has placed an enormous surplus of wheat, cotton, corn and other farm products upon the market. We used to export a goodly share of this surplus but the farmers all over the world have become modernized and they, too, have a surplus for export. This back to the farm movement is out of tune. There is no room for any surplus labor here.

The coal mining industry is no exception. There is still plenty of hard back-breaking labor here, but they, too, have become involved with the robot idea. Machines cut and load coal into the cars and place in the tipples ready for shipment. Three times the amount of coal with one-half the labor that was formerly required.

Where Is Labor to Go?

There is still one thing left for these thousands of unemployed, so the masses think, that is, build good roads, while labor is so cheap and abundant. But this is all changed also. Ten years ago, 50 men, skilled and otherwise, finished grading and completed as much as 300 to 500 feet of concrete roadway in one day. Sand and cement were dumped along the roadway and from here it was shoveled by manpower into the small mixers. Today with modern machinery, 15 men complete as much as three thousand feet of finished roadway per day. Today huge trucks with just the right amount of sand, gravel and cement back up to the huge mixers and dump their entire load into these huge revolving drums. It comes out the other side finished concrete where it is spread, leveled and smoothed into these smooth roads you drive over. Automatic machinery does all this. The cost compares favorably with the old hand methods; modern machinery is expensive, but it saves muscle.

The world has gradually drifted into a mechanical age. Progress cannot be stopped. The only loophole that remains is for some gigantic new industry

to come into being and absorb this tremendous surplus of man-power, without which these machine made products cannot ever hope to be distributed to the masses for whom they were made by a very few. This mechanical age is rapidly changing our three classes of society into new divisions. We still have wealth, plenty of it, but our so-called middle class, the backbone of America, is gradually being reduced on down into the ranks of the so-called third classes. Literally by the thousands, these so-called middle class persons have been drawing from their reserves for months for their very existence. Thousands have reached their limit and stand now reduced to the next lower class. At the same time workers in the third class have been reduced to a scale practically on a par with the peasants of Europe, something we hoped would never occur.

Beer No Panacea

It has been suggested in the past few months that the legalizing of the manufacture of beer would bring back the good old times and absorb this tremendous surplus of labor. There is no question but what this new business would involve a million men or more in its actual operation and in various manufacturing fields that would be called upon to furnish supplies and machinery to carry on this business. Such items as motor trucks for transportation, glassware, cooperage and countless other supplies would be needed.

The purchasing power of these countless thousands of new employees would have a far reaching effect upon all classes of business. Government revenues would immediately begin to swell where there are now huge deficits used to prohibit but do not. Practically all of the present surplus labor would be absorbed for a few years until further improvements in modern machinery would again push man-power out the doors.

Industry at present has caught up with science and invention. It is marking time, eagerly awaiting for something new and useful to manufacture. United States is the richest nation in the world in money and natural resources and it only remains for those wizards of research, housed in their modern laboratories, to find new methods, new articles to manufacture and especially new methods of distribution. Then, and only then, will these periods of depression cease and the world become the modern Utopia which we had cause to believe existed several years ago.

In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the union's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.

CREDIT POOL IMPLIES CREDIT INADEQUACY

(Continued from page 570)

who has paid the entire amount of its debenture subscription (the right to anticipate full payment being available to all debenture subscribers), shall with respect to any liability or obligation to the corporation incurred by or through the group or association of which it is a member and not discharged through the application of the security therefor, have the option to liquidate such liability or obligation in whole or in part by surrendering for cancellation debentures at par, without interest except to the extent previously declared by the board of directors and unpaid.

When a loan is approved by the local loan committee the note of the borrowing bank and the security therefor, together with the note of the group or association (of which the borrowing bank is a member) in a like amount shall be forwarded to the home office of the corporation or delivered to its authorized agent. The corporation is thereupon to advance to the group or association the amount of the loan if approved and the group or association in turn is thereupon to pay over the funds to the borrowing bank. The note of the borrowing bank and the security therefor shall be security for the payment of the note of the group or association, which will contain a provision fixing the liability of the member banks of the group or association with respect to such note in accordance with the articles of agreement of the group or association herein provided.

The debentures of the corporation will therefore have behind them all of the assets of the corporation, which will consist of:

(1) The notes of the various groups or associations limited with respect to liability of their respective members as aforesaid, secured by—

(a) The notes of the borrowing banks;

(b) The security furnished by the borrowing banks.

(2) The cash on hand from time to time, subject to the payment of the running expenses of the corporation.

Additional Subscriptions

In addition to subscriptions from banks as above provided, the corporation may receive subscriptions to debentures from other sources to which, however, loans are not available.

Character of Debentures

The debentures will be issued under an indenture and will be payable one year from their date with the right to the corporation to one or more renewals not exceeding in the aggregate three additional years, but subject to earlier redemption. Debentures will carry interest if earned at a rate up to but not exceeding 6 per cent per annum until

maturity, payable only out of the surplus and net income of the corporation when and as ascertained and declared by the board of directors. The debentures will be issued in registered and nontransferable form only and will be authenticated by a trustee. The debentures and the indenture under which they are issued will contain such other terms and provisions as shall be approved by the board of directors of the corporation.

Office

It is contemplated that the corporation will have its main office in the city of New York.

Forms

All agreements, subscriptions, notes and other instruments as required hereunder will be provided by the corporation and forms will be furnished on application therefor.

Dated, New York, October 8, 1931.

BUILDING INDUSTRY SEEKS TO SOLVE CREDIT SNARL

(Continued from page 571)

Why Men Are Jobless

A solution of the unemployment problem is seen:

"Why are 100,000 building trades mechanics walking the streets of Chicago? (And there are an equal number not mechanics, connected with the building industry who are also walking the streets!)

"The owner cannot borrow the money to finance building construction. Therefore, there is practically no building going on.

"The financiers cannot sell building securities. The public will not buy. Its confidence has been destroyed in the real estate mortgage bond and other forms of real estate securities because of the miserable manner in which these securities were handled. This is responsible for the terrific losses which the public have suffered and are continuing to suffer daily.

"Mortgage loans by insurance companies are extremely conservative. Most of these loans are offered on a basis of from 30 to 50 per cent of the value. This is not sufficient to induce the public to go ahead with their building projects.

"That is why you are out of work! You are out of work because no money is offered for building loans, and you will be out of work until such money is found."

Building Needs Grow

Denial that the country is overbuilt is made.

"The United States is far from overbuilt. New building construction during the past three years has not kept pace with the growth of population. The population of the United States is increasing at a rate of more than 1,500,000 persons per year. This means hous-

ing accommodations annually for that number of persons and in addition, business accommodations and public institutions to care for their needs.

"If the persons who are added to our population each year were assembled in one place, it would make a city equal in size to Los Angeles, and would require as many stores, office buildings, churches, railroad stations, hospitals, schools, libraries, public institutions, and factories in addition to individual homes, apartments and hotels. This is a simple but substantially accurate picture of a part of our annual building needs. Each year in which we fail to build the equivalent of the city of Los Angeles, we are adding to the needs which must eventually be cared for."

The experiment in Chicago is being watched with deep interest by the labor, financial and construction leaders.

IS THERE DRIFT TOWARD DICTATORSHIP?

(Continued from page 569)

as its principle. For a human community to accomplish its common tasks to the best advantage there are required of the more competent individuals who will direct the performance of those tasks a certain altruism with respect to material results, a certain unselfishness, let us say, as to money and "profit," and a willingness to seek compensation in the satisfaction of achievement and in the 'honor' that it brings. And there are required of the less competent who are 'directed' a recognition of the hierarchy that nature has established, and acceptance of its consequences and its obligations, and a willingness to find their compensation in the greater material comforts and satisfactions that follow the efficient functioning of the machine.

"But this means an 'aristocracy,' the reader will say! Certainly it does. Nature has stratified 'Humanity' upon an aristocratic principle. There is no possible escape from that. And one might perhaps come as near to stating in one generalization the real problem, the great problem of the world today, by saying that it consisted in making what we call 'democracy' work in the face of that fact. One might go one step further and say that only one thing can make it 'work', and that is the kind of intelligence that includes intelligent humility. Where shall we hope to find that?"

CONSUMER CREDIT OFFERED AS SOLUTION

(Continued from page 572)

understands, knows and has confidence in insurance. He has little faith in finance. The proposal would move much more slowly in popular esteem than insurance. Then, too, the burden of debt which the individual would incur under the plan in times of unemployment would act as a great discourager of effort even when he resumes work.

SUPREME COURT SINKS INTO OLD GROOVE

(Continued from page 573)

ployees were there to install, remove, extend or repair electrical equipment, with the result that petitioners' acts restrained the interstate commerce engaged in by respondent. Whether the court below had jurisdiction in the case, if the work of petitioners related to building in the city of Chicago, was purely local in its nature and was not part of the interstate business done by respondent. Whether the court below erred in holding that petitioners were guilty of violation of the anti-trust acts if they merely refused to work in places where respondent's non-union men were working, and their employers (other than respondent) had agreed not to ask union employees to work on any job with non-union men. Whether the refusal of petitioners to work with respondent's non-union employees resulted from the respondent's own acts which were antagonistic to union labor.

"Whether the injunction granted by the court below was so broad and indefinite that it did not apprise petitioners of what acts it forbids, contrary to the provisions of the judicial code that an injunction shall be specific in terms and shall describe in reasonable detail the act or acts sought to be restrained. Whether petitioners owed any duty to respondent to continue work or to refrain from quitting work on such jobs or buildings as they happened to be engaged upon whenever respondent chose to send non-union workmen in the same trade or line of work upon such jobs or buildings, where there were no actual relations between the members of petitioners' union and the respondent. Whether the injunction as granted is in violation of the 13th Amendment, prohibiting involuntary servitude, and the due process clause of the 15th Amendment."

The decision is in line with the notorious Bedford Cut Stone decision, abridging the right of American citizens to work for whom they choose. It is expected to give stimulus to labor's Congressional fight against the injunction.

MORE THAN 450 CITIES LAUNCH WORK PLAN

(Continued from page 575)

will operate from two to 10 reproducers, permitting use of radio in any part of the house without moving the receiver.)

Install remote control for radio receiver, built-in speakers, etc.

Modernize the kitchen arrangement for more efficient work.

Install oil burner, automatic stoker (coal or coke), or gas burner in heating plant.

Install automatic heat control device.

Install air-moistening (humidifying) equipment to create more healthful con-

ditions (now possible with any type of heating system).

Have wiring system checked over for compliance with insurance requirements.

Modernize lighting system—relocate fixtures, substitute wall brackets for chandeliers, provide new fixtures.

Install extra electrical outlets to eliminate or reduce the need for long cords.

Eliminate the nuisance of finding light pull cords by installing adequate wall switches at entrances.

Install an electric dishwasher.

Install pilot light on selected switches.

Install night lights or bed lights in bedroom with switch at bedside.

Eliminate batteries on bell call or annunciator system by installing small power transformer.

Provide low voltage current in playroom for operating electric trains and toys.

Install a ventilating fan in kitchen.

Install an electric sump pump to automatically remove water from basement where subject to flooding during spring.

The Electrical Guild of North America Announces to All Members of the Guild:

At the suggestion of the president of the Guild, who is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Electragists, the following resolution was passed by the thirty-first annual convention of the Association of Electragists, at Hot Springs, Ark., October 7, 1931:

Whereas a plan has been initiated for the purpose of mobilizing unemployed electrical workers in local sales campaigns for additional electrical work and equipment; and

Whereas such a plan has for its major purpose relief for unemployment in the electrical industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association of Electragists, International, endorse such a plan and support the same by the appointment of a committee of three to serve with committees of other groups in the industry, to the end that the influence of the Association of Electragists, International, may be utilized in such activities.

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Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	2.40
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	4.80
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1. O.	30318 31400	46.	4261 4310	124.	3405 3406	214.	414792 414895	324.	43634 43667
1.	115151 115210	46.	29156 29160	124.	350089 350250	214.	23154 23156	325.	245446 245490
1.	963784 963790	48.	19061 19074	124.	420751 421240	214.	45057 45060	328.	71402 71431
1.	132842 132844	48.	323291 323470	124.	2252 2281	214.	674475 674476	329.	22473 22495
1.	2582 2590	50.	222151 222151	125.	338707 339183	214.	32199 32207	332.	28507 28507
1.	416409 416697	50.	45756 45788	127.	857217 857251	215.	692373 692394	332.	882245 882318
2.	336381 336540	51.	48301 48337	129.	852744 852750	217.	26101 26117	333.	248584 248657
2.	144777 144779	52.	108659 108659	129.	198609 198609	222.	860951 860962	334.	691258 691265
3.	A-J, 12595-12600	52.	16952 17104	129.	314581 314591	222.	27720 27750	335.	622616 622626
3.	A-J, 12825-12882	52.	364501 364995	130.	290439 290906	223.	70501 70530	336.	636578 636583
3.	A-H, 2902-2918	52.	963751 964136	130.	89567 89733	224.	178896 178940	338.	703866 703875
3.	A-3-H, 151-0	52.	204436 204750	130.	145513 145515	225.	73201 73207	339.	185551 185602
3.	B-J, 239-241	52.	108001 110250	131.	773323 773351	225.	627248 627250	342.	283569 283602
3.	C-J, 578-605	53.	402905 402963	132.	691808 691813	226.	232751 232781	342.	589374 589376
3.	C-H, 53-54	54.	345027 345041	133.	316422 316444	228.	181148 181219	344.	23527 23540
3.	D-J, 1-2	55.	802562 802577	136.	307782 308029	229.	654444 654457	345.	655606 655615
3.	O-A, 871-919	56.	13652 13743	136.	28996 29078	230.	94315 94367	347.	192681 192750
3.	X-G, 4133-4269	56.	66336 66340	136.	64509 64509	231.	776329 776343	347.	486751 486758
3.	O-A, 840-870	56.	187811 187822	137.	215752 215764	232.	43908 43930	348.	328810 328962
3.	B-H, 20	57.	172808 172826	138.	11120 11120	233.	18517 18545	348.	123017 123018
3.	C-J, 576-577	59.	327375 327475	138.	268591 268636	235.	682824 682838	349.	184386 184496
3.	A-H, 2895-2901	60.	230156 230229	139.	249106 249144	236.	661286 661298	349.	77107 77108
3.	A-J, 12563-12594	62.	664068 664072	141.	16419 16433	237.	68418 68479	349.	806 850
3.	A-J, 12746	64.	62807 62842	143.	301521 301531	238.	681497 681500	350.	1010 1018
3.	X-G, 4109-4132	64.	122258 122260	145.	230762 230833	238.	70801 70844	351.	197382 197392
3.	O, 12853-13876	64.	6161 6208	145.	131383 131451	240.	857844 857852	352.	153281 153324
4.	39051 39059	64.	111751 112071	150.	700996 701000	241.	113373 113389	353.	264304 264840
5.	317 319	64.	43431 43500	150.	55201 55227	243.	138868 138887	353.	98219 98365
5.	429751 429990	65.	340801 340970	151.	289428 289500	244.	704394 704396	354.	165438 165468
5.	377251 378750	66.	415501 415940	151.	152101 152104	245.	137601 137720	355.	638606 638610
6.	330784 330925	66.	281991 282000	151.	417001 417134	246.	190104 190143	357.	221877 221877
6.	141057 141065	66.	34533 34536	152.	576671 576705	246.	194730 194742	357.	53437 53443
7.	14079 14079	67.	30177 30196	152.	199360 199360	247.	318046 318057	363.	106115 106132
7.	111503 111650	68.	292786 292810	153.	931648 931671	248.	29258 29275	363.	67803 67804
8.	173667 173690	68.	146324 146329	154.	841883 841897	250.	616303 616314	365.	822348 822355
9.	346141 346780	69.	532772 532782	155.	299811 299820	251.	48916 48921	368.	259699 259710
10.	20805 20823	70.	659113 659122	156.	57001 57010	252.	149716 149738	369.	490501 490501
11.	196691 196722	72.	958355 958372	156.	35988 36000	254.	43281 43287	369.	163410 163500
11.	80731 80733	73.	288265 288331	157.	649901 649901	255.	56598 56604	369.	199801 199817
11.	351751 351962	75.	647696 647701	159.	25584 25620	256.	300880 300934	369.	203251 203261
11.	353201 353250	76.	104171 104242	161.	12767 12782	256.	198468 198469	370.	649549 649556
12.	800959 800972	77.	325286 325454	163.	12930 12932	257.	260369 260385	371.	624268 624288
14.	36980 36992	77.	24668 24672	163.	175883 175928	258.	63922 63922	372.	55208 55208
15.	863903 863908	79.	243378 243465	164.	73213 73213	259.	131018 131060	372.	48615 48650
16.	57901 57908	80.	68731 68761	164.	8933 8933	259.	5469 5473	373.	429423 429437
16.	671587 671600	81.	180507 180577	164.	319659 320250	259.	10803 10803	376.	44142 44147
17.	357001 357190	83.	404289 404565	164.	105751 105852	260.	20429 20445	377.	106976 107051
17.	50771 50775	83.	20814 20817	164.	42405 42750	263.	34110 34132	377.	29428 29428
17.	343331 344250	84.	126316 126601	164.	105001 106321	264.	39160 39166	379.	51306 51317
18.	24385 24387	86.	389309 389528	164.	106501 106630	265.	263308 263327	380.	666057 666068
18.	14385 14400	86.	7888 7902	164.	17251 17292	267.	60943 60951	382.	379523 379546
18.	287154 287516	86.	44689 44805	164.	371251 371360	268.	417470 417473	384.	28256 28268
20.	192126 192132	87.	679242 679249	165.	654672 654676	269.	235997 236078	387.	42964 42968
20.	184915 185005	88.	720971 720990	167.	628868 628877	270.	681688 681699	389.	682586 682628
20.	7601 7606	90.	256873 256977	169.	673925 673933	271.	73988 74037	390.	627938 627950
21.	253567 253586	93.	934981 934985	172.	23264 23273	271.	224551 224554	390.	50701 50708
22.	142507 142516	95.	558637 558651	174.	620093 620107	275.	50134 50150	393.	162516 162558
22.	423751 423817	96.	18640 18649	175.	38710 38711	275.	32286 32286	394.	69304 69315
23.	112501 112733	96.	12886 12900	175.	72901 72916	276.	354627 354648	395.	613132 613136
23.	199141 199200	96.	196201 196252	175.	868847 868850	278.	410757 410757	396.	372751 372769
23.	373509 373657	96.	187249 187404	175.	18655 18657	280.	263001 263019	396.	12264 12300
24.	162746 162750	98.	90232 90310	176.	335190 335247	281.	402019 402040	400.	165441 165590
24.	374251 374309	98.	99326 101130	176.	13503 13504	284.	4386 4424	401.	196051 196052
26.	199008 199033	98.	148554 149250	177.	67548 67626	285.	38829 38845	401.	42763 42777
26.	391501 391693	98.	254251 254427	178.	18982 18988	286.	219452 219452	403.	602302 602316
26.	68271 68400	99.	134074 134250	180.	164763 164801	286.	639432 639442	405.	233459 233487
27.	869173 869191	99.	393001 393161	181.	363001 363117	288.	97084 97137	406.	93417 93439
28.	360061 360198	100.	108214 108219	181.	194988 195000	290.	5786 5790	407.	731982 731987
28.	129145 129145	100.	26708 26709	183.	261781 261792	291.	335325 335347	408.	399828 399967
28.	36498 36578	101.	284286 284296	185.	220441 220500	292.	262136 262430	409.	201699 201750
28.	104857 105000	103.	31528 31528	185.	484501 484532	293.	72012 72019	410.	606414 606421
28.	1501 1552	103.	126506 126510	186.	34559 34561	295.	31329 31349	411.	62140 62157
28.	8698 8700	103.	15815 15860	187.	46556 46576	298.	231336 231374	413.	136989 137049
30.	602500 602512	103.	309001 309380	188.	432450 432455	300.	966845 966847	415.	143721 143721
31.	150719 150733	103.	906071 906350	190.	34911 34938	301.	273788 273799	415.	52811 52831
32.	597058 597068	104.	175359 175500	191.	260041 260056	302.	1211 1215	415.	49809 49810
33.	63010 63016	104.	362251 362280	193.	134902 134983	302.	703039 703066	416.	91016 91027
34.	195281 195326	105.	69913 69913	193.	147625 147670	302.	24909 24909	417.	279089 279108
34.	60230 60252	105.	189337 189340	193.	83828 84000	303.	528277 528279	418.	280170 280263
35.	110166 110250	105.	350288 350337	194.	260607 260682	305.	27526 27540	421.	187821 187840
35.	303001 303037	106.	71748 71778	195.	298182 298281	306.	64947 65027	421.	194111 194120
35.	33101 33151	106.	187568 187593	196.	131089 131160	306.	28206 28207	424.	615342 615350
36.	21911 21914	107.	5767 5790	197.	583747 583761	307.	680771 680779	424.	49801 49810
36.	50421 50440	108.	117249 117275	200.	27167 27207	308.	378751 378765	425.	261965 261972
37.	105584 105618	108.	189912 189925	203.	630612 630620	308.	87911 87912	426.	700540 700546
38.	831151 831350	109.	41166 41176	204.	237197 237215	308.	158952 159000	429.	19981 20068
38.	120751 120830	110.	325918 326040	205.	174202 174213	309.	3905 3905	429.	191736 191736
38.	4484 4496	111.	259291 259298	207.	688134 688139	309.	328070 328401	430.	258257 258282
38.	52671 52680	113.	28106 28145	208.	199519 199530	309.	154440 154500	431.	192844 192863
39.	270751 270914	113.	27914 27918	208.	191618 191644	309.	126001 126106	434.	662286 662300
39.	236965 237000	114.	48013 48024	209.	206728 206759	311.	265761 265815	434.	55801 55806
40.	417751 417791	114.	54905 54905	210.	183538 183695	311.	50104 50104	435.	67491 67500
40.	23180 23188	115.	667288 667297	211.	133231 133380	312.	63817 63875	435.	398251 398329
40.	342586 342750	115.	64808 6480						

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450	14431	14435	577	33710	33726	732	125916	125952	1087	19553	19566
453	672800		580	52509	52520	734	82805	82807	1087	89102	89103
453	54001	54002	583	30802	30832	734	360862	361119	1091	40606	40637
454	52216	52247	584	58004	58135	735	663206	663212	1095	4181	4200
457	759799	759802	584	202161	202240	743	249943	250040	1095	69001	69002
458	46004	46025	585	721404	721416	757	32055	32071	1099	787600	787619
460	615852	615859	586	84615	84617	760	72301	72310	1099	14104	
461	102313	102333	586	683571	683600	760	603450		1101	341680	341694
464	40837	40855	588	179517	179600	762	9246	9268	1105	658231	658239
465	336949	337020	591	695766	695785	763	26284	26298	1108	23009	23025
465	55506		592	263753	263755	770	308341	308382	1118	7587	7639
466	71104	71155	593	2821	2845	772	702322	702324	1131	38470	38479
468	666292	666295	594	691639	691650	773	21435	21523	1135	614189	614204
470	655039	655050	595	198168	198295	774	799742	799799	1141	44996	45000
471	71132	71150	595	45922	45927	784	32992	33000	1141	58101	58139
474	240427	240591	595	23464	23479	784	56401	56420	1141	156172	156300
477	29678	29700	596	440551	440562	787	916313	916340	1141	240901	240913
479	669934	669951	599	924744	924762	792	707147	707154	1144	533961	533971
480	7822	7835	600	1625	1628	794	148889	148897	1147	31144	31198
481	400728	400898	601	148542	148560	794	193950	194006	1147	155104	155106
482	615570	615577	601	37988	38013	794	39613	39614	1151	459900	459936
483	213304	213392	602	27821	27850	798	954608	954619	1154	40350	40380
488	125298		602	20723	20726	802	674868	674879	1156	369033	369102
488	30805	30839	603	620837	620854	809	49517	49524			
488	144755	144834	607	600958	600970	811	64534	64541			
490	39934	39938	613	278012	278250	817	127596	127630			
497	204114	204124	613	387751	387880	817	370691	370953			
500	54601	54680	617	50401		818	694674				
500	42588	42600	617	100126	100153	819	656866	656881			
501	306001	306298	618	22549	22551	820	50505	50516			
501	94607	94912	619	675457	675473	832	677982	677988			
501	306987	307500	623	90284	90302	835	80151	80165			
501	70949	71010	625	36821	36844	838	69618	69664			
502	675001	675021	629	210326	210364	840	664851	664877			
502	59705		630	334410	334437	850	746211	746221			
504	793531	793554	631	945077	945113	854	205107	205135			
504	189003	189004	632	678492	678500	855	4099	4116			
504	63011		632	73501	73511	855	153308				
507	668064	668074	636	123400	123444	857	683771	683786			
508	934812	934850	640	334600	334634	858	139869	139897			
508	429001	429030	642	142059	142106	862	11907	11929			
509	15742	15754	646	47417	47423	862	46280	46296			
510	704262	704273	648	149750	149759	864	242497	242598			
514	291201	291330	648	107764	107832	865	10219	10223			
514	151281	151300	649	217271	217310	865	266404	266508			
515	631544	631551	651	711233	711238	869	546728	546740			
516	14287	14306	653	261546	261584	870	202807	202856			
517	695486	695504	654	2481	2487	873	364349	364369			
520	23912	23928	655	13309	13315	874	664282	664296			
520	152440	152441	656	17538	17575	875	625343	625347			
522	904843	904850	658	39357	39374	885	862	885			
522	359251	359281	660	65755	65799	885	30612	30621			
523	33440	33458	664	10952	10969	886	280624	280661			
525	70216	70220	665	55869	55874	890	706418	706421			
527	46506	46508	665	169	200	892	35543	35566			
527	28925	28947	666	106308	106417	900	597744	597750			
528	103259	103294	666	65124	65128	902	54922	54943			
530	688665	688673	667	51910	51929	907	61523	61530			
532	322639	322693	669	241581	241596	912	6094	6095			
533	963403	963414	670	175826	175836	912	305411	305630			
535	28501	28514	673	13927	13964	912	190210				
535	333893	333925	677	122702	122717	914	169728	169743			
536	630025	630034	679	650163	650166	915	971391	971392			
537	169051	169060	680	706193	706211	918	21038	21060			
538	26429	26431	680	144614	144618	919	59334	59336			
538	94779	94825	681	458158	458163	922	21049	21057			
539	908121	908130	683	66695	66749	937	15506	15524			
540	6274	6300	683	16542		940	217956				
540	72601	72656	684	538856	538876	940	606073	606080			
544	196154	196236	685	41544	41563	948	241651	241691			
545	26045	26064	686	177027	177043	948	188577	188675			
547	655951	655956	686	71702	71703	948	13113	13200			
549	940816	940850	688	18621	18630	953	36413	36429			
549	17726	17728	691	6714	6744	956	632957	632961			
551	66813		694	315967	316029	958	657328	657333			
552	95382	95393	695	717328	717345	963	38667	38678			
556	339689	339701	697	135001	135080	968	9243	9250			
557	692589	692599	697	302434	302632	969	634203	634209			
558	621473	621482	697	25906	26100	971	443116	443124			
559	610379	610393	699	42053	42054	972	665148	665154			
560	5188	5213	700	29751	29767	978	326223	326238			
560	22523	22526	701	812455		987	976432	976435			
561	246778	246960	702	333262	333516	991	677134	677143			
561	66703	66705	707	6911	6916	995	41823	41860			
561	11749		707	195961	196002	996	626459	626469			
564	740779	740785	710	611482	611500	996	87314				
564	27008	27011	710	653801	653802	996	197714	197716			
565	902957	902971	711	292062	292138	1002	337574	337639			
566	65417	65433	712	497965	497988	1021	970768	970777			
567	119206	119250	716	135841	136110	1024	301585	301718			
567	375001	375020	716	320601	320780	1025	973110	973116			
568	304678	304787	717	9697	9706	1029	789912	789931			
568	193512	193514	717	250660	250719	1029	17102				
568	54050	54051	719	63401	63436	1032	768097	768111			
569	136463	136500	722	16048	16088	1036	446078	446104			
569	21651	21653	723	278588	278628	1037	276691	276810			
569	403501	403608	725	231822	231853	1047	169066	169093			
570	16079	16105	728	66015	66023	1054	37254	37270			
571	32488	32502	729	14803	14820	1072	858610	858614			
575	9820	9865	731	460387	460410	1086	341285	341317			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
1087	19553	19566	125	338710		1087	89102	89103	125	338710	
1087	89102	89103	130	89631	89640	1087	89102	89103	130	89631	89640
1091	40606	40637	130	89543	290680	1091	40606	40637	130	89543	290680
1095	4181	4200	136	307946		1095	4181	4200	136	307946	
1095	69001	69002	151	152102		1095	69001	69			

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 586)

Service expenses (cleaning, laundry, barber, telephone, dental and medical care, street car transportation, motion pictures, toilet articles tobacco)—LESS THAN ONE PER CENT.

What is your experience? Has the cost of living really lessened 15 per cent, as wage cut advocates say? Help us to refute this lying propaganda. If you are a real household economist with budget figures to guide you, write and tell us your experience. You know the value of a dollar—is it less or more?

Write to A Worker's Wife, care of the Journal, 1200 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

He who loveth a book will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, or an effectual comforter.—Isaac Barrow.



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tuberculosis*

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THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS
ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



*“Others we doubt not, if not we,
The issue of our toil shall see;
And children gather as their
own
The harvest which the dead have
sown—
The dead—forgotten, and
unknown.”*

